THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH MAY.

THE STORM which lately passed over Madras has done considerable damage to property. But the damage which is most severely to be deplored at the present juncture is the loss of a large quantity of rice, which has been roughly estimated at above a hundred thousand bags. The Municipal authorities inspected the damaged rice in order to prevent its being exposed for sale for human consumption; they were however assured by some of the merchants that they would not sell the damaged rice but would feed cattle with it. The Municipal authorities ought not to sleep upon this assurance, but should keep a sharp look-out to prevent the rice being smuggled into the interior for sale.

A GENERAL ORDER by His Excellency the Commander-in-chief publishes the result of the shooting of the British and Native troops for His Excellency's prizes. 303 non-commissioned officers and men of the British Artillery and Cavalry, 2376 of the British Infantry, 137 of the Native Cavalry and 7,734 of the Native Infantry competed for these prizes. His Excellency's congratulations have been conveyed to the winners, among them the 3rd Sikh Infantry, on having made the best aggregate score, 483 points of the fifty-nine regiments which competed for His Excellency's prize gold medal, thus winning the C-in-C's money prizes of Rs. 100. Sepoy Narain Sing, 5th Punjaub Infantry, won a gold medal and Sowar Hedayet Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry, His Excellency's prize sword for being the best shot in the Native Cavalry.

SIR WILLIAM HACKETT, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, died of cholera at Newera Ellia on the morning of the 17th May last.

THE *Himalaya Chronicle* observes: "According to most returns, Calcutta mortality compares favorably with most other cities in the world. The death-rate per 1000 in Calcutta was only 24, whilst in Paris it was 32, Brussels 29, Amsterdam 29, Rotterdam 32, Hague 30, Copenhagen 25, Stockholm 33 Christiana 20, Berlin 26, London 30, Hamburg 28, Dresden 21, Venice 31, Vienna 31, New York 27, Turin 29, Philadelphia 20, and Boston 17." The Health Officer of Calcutta is no doubt sanguine that the filling up of the numerous tanks and reservoirs of water in this terribly hot season by his order, and the present incomprehensible arrangements as regards house conservancy will still further diminish the death-rate in Calcutta. *Nous verrons.*

NEWS FROM CABUL, says the *Pioneer*, declares that the Amir has set Yakoob Khan at liberty and has despatched him to Herat in command of troops, as it is said that the Persians intend making a demonstration against Herat.

THE SAME PAPER gives the following story "A man was lately arrested on the charge of being in secret communication with the British. He was imprisoned, and his trial began. The Post-master testified that he had been in the Post Office several times, and for that reason was most likely either in secret communication with the British or a spy of the Rajah of Kashmir. The Ameer was quite satisfied with the evidence, and directed that the culprit's ears should be cut off, his property confiscated, and he himself sent into exile; an order that was carried out the following day."

THE GOVERNMENT of Madras, it appears, is determined to put to a final practical test the sufficiency or otherwise of Sir Richard Temple's famine ration, consisting of one pound of rice and such condiments as can be purchased for six pies. It has sanctioned the introduction into the Nellor Jail, as a temporary and experimental measure, of the above ration rules, with strict orders that the effect of the diet on the prisoners subjected to it should be carefully noted daily by the superintendent, with instruction to submit the final report at the end of five months. It is to be discontinued however the moment it may appear likely to cause serious injury to any prisoner.

A MYSORE PAPER writes that prices are so frightfully high in South West Mysore that rice is selling there at 4½ to 5 seers per rupee.

THE HOOGHLY Sessions Court has upheld the sentence on Miss Mary Dounelly for fraudulent use of a defaced postage stamp. The case will be appealed to the High Court.

TUESDAY, 29TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kooshodaha, a vernacular newspaper, strongly recommends the removal of the grog shop at Khaturia in the sub-division of Bongong from its present site to some other less offensive situation. The shop was originally ordered to be set up on a particular spot at the north-west confines of the village called Jamdani. But the shop-keeper of his own accord has established it at a spot very near to which are tanks largely resorted to for cleaning and bathing purposes by the respectable women of the village, who are subjected to the outrageous behaviour of the clients of the grog shop-keeper.

WHATEVER MISCHIEF the late rains of Madras might have done, it has done one incalculable good, the value of which can hardly be under-estimated. It will stimulate the growth of forage for cattle and remove over the area indicated all fear of a water famine.

WE SEE that colonel Thuillier is reappointed Surveyor General of India.

THE MADRAS Government, we read in a Madras Paper, has been authorised by the Secretary of State to depart from the prescribed ration of one pound of grain *plus* 6 pies, and to pay adult male labourers two annas per head and women and children in proportion. This change in the policy of the State Secretary is believed to be owing to the entrance of Mr. R. S. Ellis into the Council of India.

FROM THE ENGLISH papers to hand by the last mail it appears that the main operations of Russia against Turkey will be carried on in Asia, and that all that is done in Europe are mere feints to divert attention.

IT IS believed that the question of the status of the Indian judges will now be formally raised in Parliament, Sir Henry James moving the matter in the Lower House and Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in the House of Lords.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Secretary of State has confirmed the decision of the Madras Government on the Weld case. It was one in which no other decision could have been reasonably expected, though it will no doubt annoy the Anglo-Indian Press which is so apt to forget the rights of the people when opposed to the interests, and even the caprice, of members of the ruling race.

THE DELHI GAZETTE, adverting to the remonstrance of the British Indian Association against the Public Works Cess Bill, says: "What will the Baboos say to what will shortly be a fact that Lord Cornwallis' perpetual settlement of Bengal is likely to be reviewed. Times change, said Lord Derby, as to agreements between nations; old arrangements become unsuited to modern ideas of right and wrong, why not therefore abrogate the perpetual settlement and thus increase the public purse?" We know not what the Baboos have to say on the subject, but if solemn compacts lose their force by effluxion of time, the question may be asked,—should not the covenant of the Civil Service lose its force under similar circumstance? And now that the cultivation of tea has proved so remunerative, is it not desirable, in the interests of Government, that the nominal rents at which land was farmed out to tea planters be subjected to revision? There are many other compacts and covenants which would, for the alleged reason, be open to revision. But we can easily conceive the howl and shriek which our contemporary would raise at the very mention of such a step being suggested. We doubt very much if Lord Derby would like to see his political doctrine, bearing upon compacts between rival powers, brought to bear upon civil bonds.

WE LEARN that the King of Burmah has sent some very costly presents, consisting of gold cups and other valuable articles, worth about Rs. 10,000 to the Chief Commissioner.

THE GOODS traffic by the E. I. Railway has increased to such an extent that the Company's Agent, it is stated, has applied to the Board of Directors for sanction to construct 1,000 covered goods wagons at a cost of Rs. 15,00,000 and 50 locomotive engines at a cost of Rs. 16,00,000.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH MAY.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the Portugese Government has granted to a Lisbon company 50,000 acres of suitable land in the island of Mozambique at a nominal rental for the cultivation of poppy, with the further concession of a right to export the opium produced, duty free, for 12 years. The assistance of 12 opium growers from Malwa has been engaged. Will the opium revenue of India be affected by this competition?

IF VIOLENT departures from the rules of honesty, probity and gentlemanliness by young men of good family be the present fashion, then India is far behind Europe in this respect. The following story of a trial, which has only recently taken place in Moscow, will be read with wonder.

"A strange trial has recently taken place in Moscow, which but for the great events now going on in Europe, must have aroused general attention. The investigation began as far back as 1871. In that the arrest of two of the chief conspirators, by name Dayiloosk and Schpener, brought to light the existence of a society called "The Club of the Knaves of Hearts." The deeds of this club, or gang, appear to have comprised every species of crime. The indictment at the trial was in 56 counts, and charged the prisoners with murders, robberies, frauds, and forgeries. Many of the accused held a respectable position in society. Although 48 persons were indicted, of these 14 were the chief criminals and ringleaders in the gang. After a trial which ended on the 7th of March after extending over very nearly four weeks, 19 of the accused were convicted of serious offences and the rest sentenced to various degrees of punishment. The disclosures of private and official corruption brought out in the course of the proceedings must be rather humiliating for people posing themselves as the champions of Christianity."

We remember having read of a similar association of noble evil-doers which troubled France and baffled the 'cutest French detectives some years ago, and which went by the same name, '*Le club des valets-de cœur*.

WE RECOMMEND the following recipe to matrons for the cure of violence in their husbands:

"A woman, whom her husband used frequently to beat, went to a cunning man, to inquire how she might cure him of his barbarity. The sagacious sooth-sayer heard her complaint; and, after pronouncing some hard words and using various gesticulations while he filled a phial with a coloured liquid, desired her, whenever her husband was in a passion, to take a mouthful of the liquor, and keep it in her mouth for five minutes. The woman, quite overjoyed at so simple a remedy, strictly followed the counsel which was given her, and escaped the usual chastisement. The contents of the bottle being at last expended, she returned to the cunning man, and anxiously begged to have a fresh supply of the same liquid. "You foolish woman," said the sooth-sayer, "there was nothing in the bottle but brown sugar and water. When your husband is in a passion, hold your tongue, and my life for it, he will not lay a finger upon you."

"A single hand cannot raise a clap" is a well-known proverb amongst the natives.

THE MAHARAJAH of Cashmere has the most practical turn of mind amongst all our native rulers. It is stated that an Engineer has been appointed on Rs. 700 per mensem, and ordered to proceed to Calcutta and inform the Maharajah by a telegram the price of a cloth-weaving machine. The Maharajah will then send down some woollen fabrics, which the Engineer must sell, and then buy the selected machine. The Maharajah is determined now to try his fortune in cloth manufacture. He has already been eminently successful in his silk manufacture. We wish him every success in his new undertaking and in his intelligent efforts to develop the resources of his kingdom.

A SCORE of years ago good and efficient servants could be had in plenty. But since the introduction of railways and the establishment of manufactories all over the country, it is not only difficult to get servants but their insolence has increased in proportion, as they are aware an able-bodied man can always find employment in the mills and manufactories, and in the railways. But our sufferings are nothing as compared with what gentlemen have to put up with in England, as the following extract will show:

"Writing to the *Morning Advertiser*, a correspondent, who signs himself "Kensingtonian," says:—The following sketch is not exaggerated:—Time 12-30 A.M. Scene, Kensington. Husband sitting up reading and smoking after a dinner party. Ring at the bell. Husband, all the servants being in bed, opens the door. Policeman on the steps, &c., "Beg pardon, sir, but are all your servants at home?" Gentleman: "At home! yes, and in bed hours ago." Policeman: "I don't think they are: do you mind seeing?" Gentleman knocks at the cook's door, housemaid's, parlour-maid's his wife's maid"

Nobody at home. In desperation goes to nursery. Surely the nurse will be able to explain the mystery. Three children asleep in nursery; nurse and baby missing. Gentleman: "Tell me for God's sake where is my baby?" Policeman: "follow me sir." Gentleman follows policeman, and is conducted down a by-street to a dancing saloon. There he sees his servants disporting themselves, and his baby, with six others, wrapped up in shawls asleep (dragged) on a sofa."

THURSDAY, 31ST MAY.

AN ASSAM CORRESPONDENT brings to notice the deplorable and sanitary condition of the city of Gowhatty which, since the removal of the head-quarters to Shillong has been utterly neglected. Cholera is making a sad havoc in the station and cases of fever and dysentery are not rare Rubbish and filth are allowed to accumulate in the streets for weeks together, and municipal carts are seldom met with in the native quarter. The tanks and ponds are overgrown with weeds and jungles and have otherwise become collections of putrid waters. We hope that the matter will receive due attention at the hands of the local municipality. The weather of Gowhatty has become fitful. It is now deluged with untimely rain, which will, it is feared be wanting when most needed in subsequent months.

A CURIOUS case has occurred at Shillong. A Bengalee compositor entered into an engagement to serve the Assam Government for a period of one year, and on that condition he had been conveyed to Shillong at Government expense. Owing to ill-treatment and inadequate prospects, the young man sought to be relieved after six months service. On his application to the Superintendent of the Government Press for permission to resign, he was told that his permission would be accorded to him on his refunding the travelling expenses paid to him by Government. This was understood to be equivalent to a formal permission and the poor fellow left Shillong for Calcutta *via* Gowatty on the 3rd May last. On the 12th he was brought back by the police to Shillong under warrant of the Deputy Commissioner. He was tried on the 14th and found guilty under Section 492, Indian Penal Code, of desertion from service and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine equal to double the expenses incurred on him by Government. On his petitioning the Chief Commissioner, he was ordered to be released on payment of the fine. He has been set free but one of the chief officials of the local Government now insists upon his serving up to stipulated date or be sent back to jail. Now the question is, is the man to undergo double punishment and fine as well as service against his will?

THERE WERE altogether 822 deaths in the suburbs of Calcutta during April last, of which 14 were Christians, 505 Hindus and 303 Mahomedans The deaths were 138 from cholera, 304 from fever, 123 from bowel complaints and the rest from all other causes. The deaths in April were 113 more than that in March and 330 than that in the corresponding month of last year.

WE UNDERSTAND that the cost to the Mysore Estate on account of the Delhi Assemblage for travelling expenses by railway will amount to 120,000 Rs.

THE EARL of Derby has been informed by the Italian Ambassador at London that, at the meeting of the fourth International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Florence in 1878, a prize will be given of 15,000 Lires by the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy to the author of the best essay upon the Vicissitudes of Aryan Civilisation in India. The essay will be a historical and critical one on the characteristic and constituent elements of Aryan civilisation from its first migration to the Panjab, such as can be determined from the language, customs, religions, creeds, and manners of the race; and will, in fact, be a particularized history of the civilisation of India, with an examination of the elements which have modified it in the different Indian countries. The prize is open to all countries, and the essay may be written in Latin, Italian, French, English, or German.

THE FOLLOWING is from the *Pioneer*: Mr. C. Raghava Rao, Special Deputy Collector in one of the Madras famine districts, writes to his official superior:—"I am always on tour in villages, and I came in contact with several distressed souls. I am painfully shocked to see some female coolies in a state verging to complete nudity, and I regret that the pressure of their distress should have reduced them to resign the ordinary privileges of their sex." The Collector of Bellary has accordingly asked Government for a small grant; and the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department, after seeing the necessity, has authorized collectors "to use their discretion in the matter in doing what they are satisfied is absolutely indispensable for purposes of decency,—within certain limits of expenditure, which must not be exceeded." Any amusement which may be felt at Mr. C. Raghava Rao's expense will be quite swallowed up in admiration of the limited decency affected by the Government of Madras."

THE DELHI GAZETTE states that the annual cost of the increased pay and privileges announced to the Native Army of India on the 1st. January last is estimated at fourteen lakhs of rupees.

THE *Englishman*, is informed that Mr. C. F Egerton Allen has accepted the appointment of Government Advocate, Rangoon, which we stated on Wednesday had been offered to him.

GOVERNMENT, SAYS the *Englishman*, "has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 250 per mensem for two years towards the maintenance of the proposed Albert Industrial School at Bankipur. A further sum of Rs. 20,000 is to be appropriated for the purchase or construction of a schoolhouse, as soon as the institution becomes self-supporting" But what of the funds subscribed by the zemindars of Behar? Rumour has it that not one-half of the amount subscribed has been realised that one gentleman was all but insolvent when he was obliged to put down his name for 10,000 Rs. and he is worse off now; another does not see the good of paying for a "Mistry's shop"; a third wont pay, because he cannot; a fourth does not approve of the scheme of an Industrial School; and that the recusants all subscribed under the compulsion of "Hookum" We wish somebody would prove the rumour to be false.

FRIDAY, 1ST JUNE.

IT IS REPORTED THAT on the application of Mr. Jackson yesterday in the High Court, Messrs. Markby and Prinsep, Justices, made an order under Section 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, calling up the record in the case of the Empress *vs* Mary Donelly, and pending the hearing of the appeal admitted the prisoner to bail. The case will be heard before Messrs Ainslie and McDonell, Justices, who will exercise the Appellate Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court during June.

THE PIONEER admits "stealing" some thing from Rev. Lalbehary De's *Magazine*. If there be no officer of the Literary Police to urge enhancement of punishment on the ground of former conviction, the offender should be warned and discharged.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* writes as follows:

"A few days ago your correspondent at Gwalior wrote to you that H. H. the Maharajah Scindia when asked by the Political Agent to settle speedily the salt question, replied that "It is not so easy a task to settle the question so speedily as has been done by the Maharajah of Jaypore." Let me see in what better way Scindia brings the salt question to a final termination. Here it took at least three months. Mr. Allan Hume was at first most strenuously opposed by the Maharajah, backed by his able Minister, Baboo Kantee Chunder Mookerjee, who was delegated with powers to carry on the negotiations with Mr Hume. At length the Maharajah failed to oppose his mission, and was wholly overpowered by successive letters from Sir John Strachey and Lord Lytton himself. He Instead of opposing the wishes of Government any further, found safety in yielding submissively to them by demanding four lacs of rupees from the Government of India as compensation for losses the State would suffer if salt was suppressed in his territory."

THE *East* has been informed that agrarian disputes are heard of from the District of Backergunge. The Police has been strengthened to prevent breaches of the peace. The ryots wanted the relaxation of rent on account of the cyclone. Its refusal is said to be the cause of the disputes. The Zemindars who refuse the boon are hard hearted; but what of the Government which refuses the boon to the Zemindars? The Zemindars cannot pay until they get the rents from their ryots.

THE *Behar Herald* states that Lieutenant Evans Gordon, at present the Cantonment Magistrate of Dum Dum, has been appointed tutor to the Maharajah of Durbhanga on a net salary of Rs. 900 per mensem.

THERE were altogether 200 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 26th May last. The deaths were from fever 83, dysentery and diarhœa 21, cholera 9, tetanus 20, phthisis 8 and the rest from other causes. The ratio of mortality per thousand of population was 242.

THE ENGLISHMAN is informed that the report we alluded to in our article of the 25th instant as to certain rulers of native States having been invited to subscribe to the Government loan is correct. Of course, no pressure has been put upon them; but the advantages of an investment at four per cent. interest on substantial security, when they can easily obtain twelve per cent. elsewhere, have been fully pointed out to them in a friendly manner They have subscribed altogether seventy-eight lakhs of rupees, and no further subscriptions are expected from them. The rate at which the notes will be issued to them will be at the average price at which the loan is taken up in the public market. The amount offered to the public in India will still be the sum mentioned in the Budget, so these seventy-eight lakhs must be regarded as an additional loan, to meet unforeseen expenses.

MR. REYNOLDS, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, is, says the *Englishman*, about to take privilege leave. It is thought that the choice of Mr. Reynolds' successor lies between Mr. Horace Cockerell and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, who was for many years Mr. Eden's able lieutenant in the Secretariat. Mr. H. Wilson is considered the favorite for the Secretaryship to the Board of Revenue, when it falls vacant by Mr. Mackenzie's impending appointment to a higher office."

SATURDAY, 2ND JUNE.

THE LEADER doubts the accuracy of a quotation made by us last week. "Unless our memory fails us," says its editor, "the epithet employed by the Conquerer of Scinde was "blackguardly," and not "rascally" as we put it. As we have no time to enquire which is the most authentic version, we leave it to our contemporary to accept whichever of the two versions of the saying he likes most. The *Hindoo Patriot* is, *not* an Anglo Indian but, a native paper.

THE WHITEHALL Review has the following on the presentation of the *noveau riche* at court. There are always to be found in London certain elderly ladies of good blood, but alas! poorer than their own maids. They cannot dig, to beg they are ashamed; and so having the *entres* at court, they make a business of presenting to Royalty such of their own sex, as require their good offices, and are willing to pay handsomely for what, in other businesses, would be stigmatised as "dirty work." A cheque for fifty guineas as a retainer when the subject is first mooted, and another of equal value when the business is over, is not much to pay for an introduction to Royalty.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks that the doctor's charges incidental to an addition in the families of ill-paid clerks in the N. W., is a material check to the increase of population among those ill-used (because their salaries do not exceed Rs. 300 per month) class of public servants. The idea struck him this-wise:

There is a rumour current that an able Member of the Accountant-General's Department, recently recommended to Government that all civil surgeoncies should be abolished, and the funds saved to Government. The principal argument used was, that the handsome fees charged by Civil Surgeons now-a-days were quite sufficient to secure the certainty of a good supply of doctors, without the additional temptation of salaries. In large stations this would apply; but we fear that out-stations would suffer. Perhaps a little competition in the medical profession in the Punjab would do no harm; that clerks drawing only Rs 200 to Rs 300 a month (for instance) should have to pay Rs. 100 for a "domestic occurrence," in addition to the percentage on their salaries charged for ordinary attendance, is sufficient to materially check the cultivation of 'olive plants'".

Our experience tends the contrary way. The lower a man's circumstance, the greater the number of the alive branches" around his table.

THIS is the way how they "signalized', the Queen's Birth-day at Allahabad. The *Himalaya Chronicle* informs the public that "civilization is dawning upon Allahabad. It signalized the Queen's Birthday by lighting up one public gas lamp on the Cawnpore road."

WE HAVE been requested to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities and of the Commissioner of Police to the extremely crowded state of the Nimtolah Road and the Old Strand Road, the traffic on which has become so great that they can hardly be used by passengers in carriages. The confusion is caused by carters who *will* place their carts across the road instead of in a line. We remember that the Justices sanctioned an establishment of mounted constables, who were paid from the Jute and Fire Brigade Fund, and whose duty it was to arrange carts and conveyances in such a manner as not to be a source of nuisance to passengers. Where are these men? We do not remember having seen even one of them ever so long, though we have frequently wished for a sight of his welcome face when jammed in by laden and empty carts with no prospect of speedy relief and to our misery.

IN HIS Memorandum for April 1877 the Health Officer of Calcutta remarks: "The police have completed their inquiry into the failure of birth registration among certain Asiatic people other than Hindus and Mahomedans. The result shows that, of the births supposed to be unregistered, some have been recorded among Mahomedan and others among Eurasians. In the Parsee Community, births are very few in Calcutta, and registration has been accepted. Some of the Jewish families have resisted all attempts to induce them to conform to the law, and prosecution has been necessary."

THE CHAIRMAN of the Corporation sent for a number of recusant mehters who assembled to the number of some 300 at Municipal Office this forenoon. A

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Police officer was deputed to inform them that the Chairman was willing to give employment to every one of them on Rs. 8 per month and that delay on their part in accepting his offer would be detrimental to their interest. The mehters replied that they now earned thrice as much as what was offered to them and that it will be quite impossible for them to live upon Rs. 8 a month with their wives and children in these hard times.

A LARGE number of nervously-anxious persons have at last been relieved of their anxiety. The result of the Derby race in the Great Umballa Sweep has been published. It is as follows:

1st Prize.—Little Albert. Calcutta, *Silvio.*
2nd Prize.—Mary Ann Moore, Sutna, *Glen Arthur.*
3rd Prize.—Two Alexanders the Great, Calcutta, *Rob Roy.*

The lucky winner of the first prize will receive Rs. 151,000, of the second prize Rs. 56,000 and of the third prize Rs. 18,000. The drawer of *Chamant*, a clerk in one of the public offices at Simla, sold his chance previously to a small confederacy, headed by Lord William Beresford, for Rs. 30,000.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications: 1. Annual Report on the Condition and Management of the Jails N. W. P. for 1876. 2. Gazetteers of Marwan, Mallani and Jeysulmere by Major Walter. 3. Deschamp & Co's. Catalogue of Furnitures, Carriages &c.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 27.—The Persian Minister at Constantinople has presented a note to the Porte containing the most pacific assurances from the Shah.

The latest news from the seat of war states that the Headquarters of the Russian Army Corps of the Caucasus have been transferred to Alexandropol, and that the left wing has reached Van. A Turkish ironclad has been sunk at Ibraila by the Torpedo vessel.

London May 28.— The Rivers Danube, Aluta, and Sereth have overflowed. Advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that the Russian troops from Ardahan have joined the main body of the army before Kars. Fighting is going on near Soughoum Kaleh, to which place the Russians are sending reinforcements.

London, May 29.—The Russian Ambassador at Berlin and Vienna has gone to St. Petersburg.

London, May 30.—The German ironclad squadron have gone to the Levant. There is no further news from the seat of war before Kars. The recapture of Ardahan by the Turks is entirely unconfirmed. The Russian troops have evacuated the Abkhasian Littoral of the Black Sea, but are guarding the mountain passes into the interior. A continued cannonade between Widdin and Kalafat is going on.

London May 31.—Prince Gortschakoff accompanies the Czar to Ployesti. This has given rise to vague rumours at Bucharest that peace negotiations between Russia and Turkey are about to be opened up through the mediation of Germany.

London, June 1.—In the House of Commons last night the Honble Mr. Bourke, replying to a question, said that there was no reason to suppose that Russia imagines a peace settlement possible unless the terms of it are satisfactory to the rest of Europe. The Hon'ble Member also said that the Government had no knowledge of any Russian proposal to localise the war.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that fighting on the right and left wing of the Turkish Army in Armenia is going on, but that rainy weather prevents any important movements.

Turkish official despatches confirm the recapture of Ardahan from the Russians.

Paris, May 28.—Marshal Macmahon has made a pacific speech in which he said France would take no part in the present European complications.

Constantinople, May 29.—The Porte is informed that Ardahan has been recaptured by the Turkish troops.

29.—The Roumanian army is concentrated at Little Wallachia and remains on the defensive. Arrests of Softas continue, and several have been banished. A demonstration has been made at Athens urging the election of a strong ministry and the necessity for military preparations.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

STATE TEXT-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

A PRIORI one would suppose that school-books prepared to order of Government and under the immediate superintendence of Government officers, would be the best that could be produced. Unfortunately, however, the history of Government connection with school-books on this side of India has been the history of failure, relieved occasionally by jobbery. Leaving out of consideration the text-books prepared for the pupils of the College of Fort William, intended as they were for Europeans, the first attempt on the part of Government to supply school-books for the people of this country may be reckoned to be that which was made when the old medical schools were established under the superintendence of Doctor Tytler. Translations of European medical works were then much needed, and a large number of them was prepared in Arabic, Persian and Urdu at an enormous cost; but they fell still-born from the press, and the money and trouble spent on them was literally thrown away. Several hundred copies of one of them, the *Anis-ul-Musharrahim*, still lumber the store room of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. If we are correctly informed, not a single copy of that work has sold for the last forty years. Some Sanskrit books were prepared at the same time, but they have long since been used up by the trunk-makers, or eaten up by white-ants. A few years after, the then General Committee of Public Instruction authorized the publication of a series of Urdu text-books for the Delhi College, and Mr. Boutros had the preparation of those books. The books appeared in due course at a heavy cost, but they proved as worthless as Doctor Tytler's serials. Doctor Ballantyne's series of "Reprints for the Pundits," as the result of the arduous labors of a distinguished scholar, were, as literary productions, worthy of high praise; but as school-books they failed to supply the want for which they were got up. The expurgated edition of the "Spectator" and the mathematical treatise of Mr. Newmarch, though they cost a great deal to Government, never met with a ready sale, and several hundred copies of the former were sold by auction a few months ago at three or four annas a copy. The original cost of their binding must have been at least three or four times as much. Another notable instance was a diglot serial which came up to near a score of volumes. It was undertaken by a private gentleman under the patronage of Government which subscribed from five to seven hundred copies of it. We know not how widely the book was read when first published, but several thousand copies were put up to auction about two years ago, and sold as waste paper. Extracts from some of these have since been published as text-books for the "Vernacular Entrance Course," and that simply because the author of the serial happened to be likewise the compiler of the Course. As specimens of Bengali their language is on a par with that in which the Acts of Government are translated for the edification of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and that is to them as caviare as the language of Laputa. There were several other ventures equally unfortunate, but it is not worth our while to rake up their names.

The first great undertaking under the Senate of the Calcutta University was a History of India. It was ordered to be read for the Entrance, the First Arts, and the B. A. courses even before it had been compiled, and thousands were obliged to purchase it. But the Professor of History in the Presidency College at the time, Dr. E. B. Cowell, than whom a greater scholar never entered the Education Department, refused to have anything to do with it, and the idea of replacing Elphinstone's admirable History of India by a scissors-and-paste mosaic of Mr. J. C. Marshman was so revolting to some of the senators that in two or three years it had to be given up. Compilations of various kinds have since been got up and forced on the helpless pupils of Bengal; but as literary productions the less said about them the better. An epitome of Physical Geography was got up some five or six years ago, but its learned author, in his enthusiasm for science, so far forgot the use of marks of quotation, that many persons mistook passages in it for those of Professor Geikie's primer on the same subject. It has unquestionably proved a success—to the author at any rate, because the educational authorities insist upon its use in several classes; but it is a moot question whether scientific education in India would have suffered in any way without it. Four years ago the Government appointed a Committee for the selection of school-books, and the result to which it arrived was noticed by us some time ago. It might not be amiss, however, to recall the fact that the gentleman, who for sometime, acted as secretary to that Committee soon after became the author, or compiler, or editor of the largest number of school-books now in use. Its president, too, did not go away without his share in the pickings which fall to the lot of makers of school books enforced "by authority." One of the Committee happened to be the author of a whole set of primers which had proved highly successful for a long series of years. It brought him annually a handsome return; but he was a native, and, somewhat curiously and unaccountably, he took up a "rider," and entered into an engagement to give up two-thirds or three-fourths (we forget which) of his profits to the then Secretary of the Committee, for the advantage of having the Secretary's name on the title page. The books now form a part of Macmillan's Series. About that time the University authorities, from a prudish revulsion of feeling against cram, did away with the English Entrance Course, and wished that the *alumni* of our schools should acquire a knowledge of the English language by a course of general reading, and not from any one given text-book. But the Secretary aforesaid was not unequal to the occasion. He compiled two "Selections" and they seemed so satisfactory to the educational authorities, that there is not a school in Bengal where they are not the only texts allowed. The result is, that all the hue and cry against text-books, as the cause of cram, has been thrown away, and we have enforced by authority, a text-book producing the identical amount of cram, except that the profit which accrued to the University by the sale of the Entrance Course text, has now been transferred to the fortunate compiler, the whilom Secretary to the School-book Committee. From the lowest to the highest there is now scarcely a class in a Bengal school in which some one or other of his publication is not read. In the lower classes, the Primers of Sarkar's series, "edited" by him, form the principal text-books, and in the upper, his two *Selections*, his *History and Geography of Bengal*, his *History of India*, his *History of England*, his *History of the World*, and his edition of a *Geography* by Mr. Clarke, are the leading class books. Opinion differs as to the merits of these publications. One of them is described as "written in a dry and almost repulsive style, and much too crowded with unimportant names and insignificant events." Another, like Liebig's essence of beef, is a perfect model of concentration; in it the whole history of Ancient Egypt is condensed into two pages, of Assyria into a page and half, and of Greece into six pages; a third contains at an average two scores of names and dates on each 12mo page. But it is not necessary here to dwell upon the merits of those books, and, taking them to be good, we do not for a moment grudge the reward due to a successful compiler of books, no more than we would deny the laborer his hire; but the public at large do somehow think it ugly for Presidents and Secretaries of official Committees, backed by the influence of authority, to become the most active competitors in the preparation of school-books. Intrinsically, there may be nothing wrong, and we see no reason why any competent scholar should be disqualified from preparing school-books simply because he has been an adviser to Government; but out-side competitors think otherwise. They fancy they labor under a great disadvantage, and not without reason; for who would in Bombay, for instance, venture to bring out school-books to compete against Mr. Howard's series of Bombay texts, though there may be ample room in them for improvement?—and free trade in school-books, they urge, is seriously checked. It is unquestionable that private enterprise has done a great deal for Bengal during the last fifty years. The publications of the Calcutta School Book Society have been unexceptionable in every respect, and the means of education to hundreds of thousands. They have gone through scores of editions without any official patronage to back them; and vernacular text-books in every branch of school study issue by hundreds every year. Merit is looked upon as the only passport to favour, and there is generous rivalry everywhere. There are several books on each subject, and ample room for selection. This healthy competition will be at once destroyed by the Government tabooing all publications save their own; and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal very reasonably apprehends mischief from so objectionable a course. It will change the republic of letters into an autocracy. There is however, we fancy, a silver lining to their cloud. Committees appointed by Government generally include the ablest officers, and it should be a great thing to secure their co-operation in getting up useful books. Few outside their pale command that amount of talent, ability and experience which characterise them, and their

co-operation cannot but be welcome. For instance, could there be a greater blessing for the school-going population of India than text-books prepared by the Honorable President of the Committee now sitting at Simla? None could help them better. But alas! there is not the shadow of a shade of hope that such a blessing should come from that quarter. The Secretaries and some of the members, are, however, not so fully occupied with other duties as not to command some leisure to contribute to the intellectual regeneration of this benighted land; and they may very profitably place "their manors behind their publishers' counters." It is said Bishop Colenso cleared thirty thousand pounds sterling by his school arithmetic; and the field in India is wide enough and rich enough to afford to more than one enterprising author, backed by Government, to earn a like reward. Even in these degenerate days, they will find in school-books the counterpart of the veritable Pagoda Tree of olden times in full bearing—quite an Eldorado of school literature. It is to be regretted that at their very first meeting the Committee should have resolved not to take into consideration the texts required for the University Courses; it would have offered excellent subjects for enterprising authors to work upon. In the line of Primers and Spelling-books there is, however, yet ample scope for improvement. English text books might also be prepared for translation into the vernaculars of India, and the Government might well lay out a few lacs for so desirable an object. It might kill free trade in books; it may upset our old-world notions about vernacular style; but it will give us books which the rising generation of India will be forced to buy and, we hope, also to benefit thereby.

A NEW "LEADER" FOR ZEMINDARS.

THE LEADER, from a sense of justice, is compelled to admit that "the British Indian Association more than once rendered important service to the Government by temperate and judicious criticism of measures proposed to be introduced into India. The minute and accurate knowledge they possessed on all matters pertaining to their own province enabled them to correct the errors of their foreign legislators and to point out what was likely to be injurious, what beneficial, to the interests of the community at large. Quite recently its opposition to the compulsory Water Cess was undoubtedly of great service in arresting an act of arbitrary folly and of gaining time for a combined and effectual resistance against all further encroachments upon the long-standing covenant between the zemindars and the Government." It is however not at all satisfied with its constitution. "As at present organised," it says, "it is a thoroughly middle-class or plebian institution, and is simply a society of Babus possessing some houses and a little land, rather than of heriditary landed proprietors, the natural leaders of the Bengal provinces." It is of opinion, therefore, that "the Zemindars should have an association of their own, a paper of their own, and an "Honorable" of their own to sneer at the rulers whose condescension and tolerance has raised him out of the mire and placed him among the princes of the land." It thinks "it quite certain that the carefully expressed opinion of such an assemblage would command the respect alike of the Local, the Supreme and the Home Governments." The sin, thus, of the British Indian Association is its cosmopolitan character, or, as the *Leader* would have it, its plebianism. There was a time when in free England no one was permitted to express a political opinion who did not own ten thousand a year, and the *Leader* evidently wishes that in India we should work on a like principle. We do not care to object to this; but in that case what would become of the "leaders" of public opinion in the Press, who, we opine, do not generally represent the Vere de Vere of English society, nor sport anything like 10,000 a year? Is it possible, then, that the British Indian Association is guilty of other faults of omission and commission than mere plebianism? Can it, for instance, be guilty—and we say this merely by way of a hypothesis—of taking by the hand a dismissed publicist, employing him as a London agent on,—say for a venture,—Rs. 4,000 a year, and then reducing the honorarium to two thousand and ultimately dismissing him as utterly useless and incompetent? Such a theory would more readily explain the sudden decadence of the British Indian Association from "minute and accurate knowledge of all matters pertaining to this country," from capacity for "rendering important service" and from fitness to be "both useful and powerful in the future," than the one founded on plebianism which seems to have been its characteristic from the day of its foundation. We know gratitude is an irksome feeling, always apt to revolt. The *Leader* is grieved to find that "according to the common belief in the limited political circles at Home that take an active interest in Indian questions, the *Patriot* is the accredited representative of English-speaking India, and especially of the great land-owners of Bengal. It is the only Indian paper written in English that has yet found its way to the banks of the Thames, where it is generally commended for its frankness in finding fault with the foreign intruders. It is not there understood that what, from the English point of view, has the appearance of courage and patriotism, is nothing more than a commercial trick to secure the support of the heedless and half-educated, while the editor in person assiduously pays court to the leading men among the "oppressors" of his people, and curries favour for himself by a sickening adulation." It cannot, therefore, honestly entertain the idea of another such organ in the field, and we presume that it is not in earnest about the new association having an "Honorable" who is to sneer at the rulers whose condescension and toleration have raised him out of the mire and placed him amongst the princes of the land." O dear, no. It means nothing of the kind. It has a much better scheme to propound. "There is no need," it says, "of a newspaper for the ventilation of their views and wishes. There is not an English journal in India that would not gladly afford them a fair field for the statement of just complaints, and the enunciation and discussion of all questions of real importance, whether imperial or provincial." Of course the service is to be done for a consideration, though it does not condescend to say so,—it would have been such an ugly acknowledgment to make. The great advantage, it says, would be that while "a special organ is always open to suspicion and must necessarily be biassed, in favor of its employers," a *quasi* independent one may say and do many things without risk of exposure. Sailing under false colors has its peculiar advantages which naked truth cannot command. Privateers find it particularly useful at times; and why should not publicists be at liberty to avail themselves of it? The public may be misled, but, in the name of Loyola, is one to sacrifice his own personal advantages for the sake of the public? There is another advantage which a new association of zemindars would render to the public, which though not noticed by the *Leader* is worthy of being taken note of. Great landholders are rich, and an association formed by them would be rich; and should any one of the public find it necessary, on his bubble in India breaking up sooner than he contemplates, the zemindars might employ him as a London agent on a good salary, and retain him all his life through, whether he does any service or not. A good man would thus be saved the necessity of resorting to the workhouse or parochial relief, and such an advantage, in these days of reckless speculation, is not to be slighted.

CHURCH AND STATE.

A great European philosopher has said that the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power is one of the most essential conditions of social order and progress. We admit that there are certain stages of society when this separation is either impossible or inexpedient. When society is just forming itself, the number of wise men is naturally so few that the exercise of political and spiritual functions by the same persons becomes a matter of unavoidable necessity. This is the reason why in most ancient States both these powers were combined in one and the same functionary and Kings were also Priests. History also has presented us with another class of cases in which the union of these two functions was found to be highly expedient. The conversion of the primitive Saxons into Christianity by Charlemagne and their education in the principles of Christian life and character is one instance in point. But whatever the case may have been in the early states of society, we are deeply convinced that a State church, like that of England, France or India, is a great moral anomaly in the nineteenth century. We have often dwelt in these columns upon the huge injustice and moral obliquity which must be a synonym for such a church in these days of dissent, diversity and non-conformity in religious matters. And to remind our readers of the substance of what we have said on many occasions on this most important point, we would quote the following eloquent words from a speech delivered by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra at a recent general meeting of the British Indian Association:—

"It was not enough that perfect liberty should be granted to persons of every sect to follow their respective creeds; it was essential for perfect neutrality that none should be especially favoured, and this could not be accomplished as long as there existed a State Church, and the relation between the Church and the State became the more galling to all who were beyond the pale of that Church, if it were supported by taxation raised from them. And this was exactly what obtained in India. Amidst a vast and teeming population of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, Jews, Sikhs, Buddhists, and a score of other sects there existed the Established Church of England for the benefit of a few thousands, and at the cost of the people at large. In the province under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, amidst a population of about six-y-four millions, there were barely ninty thousand Christians, of whom scarcely one-fourth represented the Church of England, and for them alone was a large establishment of ecclesiastics entertained at the cost of the non-conforming millions."

But it is not on this point that we intend to dwell in this article. This is a point which touches very painfully these among Her Majesty's Indian subjects who do not belong to the Established Church, and might be therefore conveniently ignored or overlooked by those against whom it is urged. Our main point is, therefore, one which does not concern us much, but very materially concerns those who are either supporters or advocates of the Established Church in India. The point is this. Of all social functions, religious instruction is at once most delicate, difficult, and far-reaching in its influence. It is, in fact, the highest of all social functions; and it ought to be perfectly independent of all functions which do not relate exclusively to moral and religious purposes. Religious truth being the basis, the test, and the measure of all other truths, religious teaching ought to be of the purest character, and religious teachers ought to discharge their duties boldly, fearlessly and uncompromisingly. But such a discharge of duty by religious teachers is impossible in a country where the Church forms a part of, and is dependont on, the State. For the State being the repository of executive power and the dispenser of favor and patronage, the teachings of the State Church are apt to become time-serving, half-hearted, or insincere. Politics deals largely with material interests, and politicians would find the world a little too inconvenient for them if they had to solve all political questions with the strictest reference to the rules of public and private morality. The Indian opium monopoly, for instance, is one of those political questions which will not bear a close moral scrutiny. It is therefore clear that the clergyman who represents the spiritual power must now and then connive, ignore or dissemble, when he is dependant on the statesman who represents the temporal power. And thus the Church, when it depends on the State, cannot fulfil its high mission, fails to acquire the bold, fearless and stainless character which ought to belong to it, and, itself becoming a piece of dwarfed or insincere morality, exercises influences of a very unwholesome character on all who are placed beneath its spiritual sway. This is one side of the question. Its other side relates to politics. As the spiritual power degenerates by obsequeousness to the temporal power, so the temporal power is thrown into situations of danger or embarrassment whenever the spirtual power asserts that independence which is so necessary and proper to it. The truth of this remark will appear clearly from the following narrative, given in the *Englishman*, of a very curious incident which lately occurred in France:

An ecclesiastical complication has arisen in France which might any day reproduce itself in India. The Gallic Church is a recognised department of the State, and the cost of its maintenance forms a regular portion of the French Budget. French Priests and Bishops are, therefore, in a much more obvious sense public servants than the English clergy are. They are surrounded by many of the insignia of civic pomp, and the Bishop is regarded as a leading functionary, a sort of spiritual Prefet of the diocese. His utterances carry with them an official authority which do not attach to the speeches of English Bishops. He is responsible for those utterances to the Minister of Public Worship in Paris, precisely as the Prefect is responsibe for his public utterances to the Minister of the Interior, or the General of Division to the War Office. Now some of the French Bishops have been g ving vent to opinions which would not have been tolerated for an hour if uttered by French Prefets or French Generals. It will be remembered that a similar case occurred in the Western Presidency not many months ago. The Bishop of Nevers supplies the French reproduction of our own boy-Bishop of Bombay. His folly, however, is of a much more dangerous sort than the youthful indiscretions of the Indian prelate. The very reverend gentleman is not content with abusing certain sections of his own country's subjects, which was all that the offence of the Bishop of Bombay amounted to, but he says rude things about foreign nations. He would fain plunge his country into war with Italy and Germany, in order to deliver the Pope from "captivity." Such a course by no means suits the President of the French Republic. The Paris Government has accordingly addressed a somewhat sharply worded circular to the Bishops and has censured the Bishop of Nevers in caustic terms. On the strength of this, that enterprising prelate promptly set up as a martyr. It appears that the Minister of Public Worship talked of stopping his reverence's pay. Nothing would have delighted the turbulent clerical soul more greatly than such a step. Even as it is, the Ultramontane papers have made capital out of the transaction. An aged captive Pope and a Bishop threatened by the temporal power are precisely the materials for an appeal to the expiring fanaticism of France. Marshal MacMahon adopted a somewhat peculiar method for counteracting the movement. He practically appealed from the French Bishop to the Italian Pope. He asked the Pontiff, in the interest of good government and of the Church itself, to join with him in putting a stop to the foolish utterances of men like the Bishop of Nevers. It says little for the good sense of the Vatican that this appeal should not have been met in a friendly spirit.

Here, evidently, we have both sides of the Church and State question presented to us in a very clear form. The French Bishops and the Bishop of Nevers in particular have undoubtedly created a political difficulty by expressing themselves freely about the Pope, and the President of the French Republic has been therefore compelled to take diplomatic action in the matter. Thus the Church in France has, in this instance at least, proved politically mischievous to the State. And political mischievousness must be condemned by all. But what if these mischievous Bishops had not given vent to their opinion? Right or wrong, they were no doubt convinced of its soundness—convinced of their imperative duty, as spiritual servants of God and the Pope, to open their hearts freely and fearlessly. But what if they had checked their swelling hearts and sealed the lips, which were impatient for anutterance of the heart's best word? Surely the result would have been a serious mischief to their moral natures and an act of negative hypocrisy—by no means a desirable state of the mind or a commendable course of conduct among a body of men performing the highest of all social functions. We therefore arrive at the conclusion that, where the Church and the State are connected with each other, the welfare of the former can only be secured by imperilling the latter, and the safety of the latter by demoralising the former. And this remark fully applies to the Church and State in India. For the *Englishman* himself says that the sort of complication noticed above "might any day reproduce itself in India;" thereby admitting that if the State in India is not imperilled or embarrassed by the Established Church when the occasion arises which will justify that Church in creating political peril or embarrassment, it will be only because the Established Church is a demoralised institution. It will be only because the Established Church is not that bold, fearless and uncompromising champion of public morality, or that honest, earnest, sincere and enthusiastic guardian of private morality which it is the undoubted right and duty of the spiritual power to be. Thus justice to the Indian tax-payer, the best interests of Anglo-Indian religion and morality, and the political safety of our rulers—all alike demand immediate disestablishment of the State Church in India. We shall soon recur to this subject.

ADMISSION OF NATIVES INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE.

THE following extract is from the *Madrasee* regarding the admission of natives into the army:

It would no doubt be the height of presumption on our part to claim that natives should be considered eligible for all places in that department or that they should in all respects be treated like European officers and appointed to lead European troops. Without going to that length, we may fairly claim to be admitted as officers in the military department, and to be appointed to lead native sepoys. At present, we are debarred from entering the department except as sepoys on the paltry pay of Rupees seven per month, and after serving in that capacity for many years, we may eventually hope to be appointed Subadars, who, under the new rules, draw Rs. 100 a month. But there is an impassable barrier between the native and the European officers of the same regiment and the latest Ensign claims precedence over the hoary Subadar of 40 years' service. If natives of good family and education are considered eligible for admission at once to the commissioned ranks, and if they are treated on a footing of professional equality with European officers, a tone would be imparted to native society, the native army would be rendered more efficient than at present, the interests of natives would be more closely bound with those of Englishmen, and the British Empire in India would be more firm and secure. We are glad that such just views have begun to prevail in the councils of the Supreme Government in India and of the Secretary of State, and it is with peculiar pleasure we give below the following extract from the latest despatch of the Secretary of State to the Government of India regarding the subject of the organization of the native army. The despatch states:—"I attach great importance to the measure referred to incidentally in the third paragraph of your letter wherein you express a hope that it may be possible in the other Presidencies to bring in native gentlemen at once native officers as is now done in Bengal. It seems to me that such a measure adopted at first to a limited extent, but recognizing an important principle of action on the part of the government, might be expected to exercise a beneficial effect of a marked character upon the native army generally, and upon the class of native commissioned officers in particular. The selection and appointment of a few native gentlemen of good family, of approved loyalty, and of good education, to hold the position of native commissioned officers with the regular army could not fail to promote a feeling of professional pride and self-respect among the other members of the same class, and to enhance the dignity and importance of their position." The Secretary of State for India, doubtless, deserves the thanks of the native community for his theoretical recognition of the eligibility of Hindus and Mahomedans to be appointed officers in the Military Department. But the carrying out of the rule rests with the authorities in India, and we have already had an instance of of an Act of Parliament and the Secretary's despatch being treated like mere waste paper by the Indian Government. Our earnest hope therefore, is that in this instance at least, the boon will not be long withheld from us and that early steps will be taken to give effect to the despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury.

The aspirations of spirited young men of respectability and education in all the three Presidencies have, of late years, been directed to the army. They long to serve the Government in all departments of the administration, and, we think, their longing is by no means unreasonable. It would be unfair to say that the natives of India are, by nature and habits, unfitted and ill-suited to serve in the army. Such an opinion should not be enunciated till a fair trial has been given to the applicants for military service. The Marhattas, the Rajputs, the Pathans of Rohilcund, and the Bhojpureahs of Behar have been noted for their military instincts from a long time. A man like Baboo Koonwer Sing, who never had any military training whatever and was brought up under the noxious and enervating influence of a Hindu palace took, in the eightieth year of his age, the command of the Dinapore mutineers, led them on to Luckow and brought them back to Bhojpore, encountering detachments of the English army on several occasions, and displaying an amount of skill, energy and knowledge of military strategy which called forth the encomiums of high English officers. Men of his stamp would be desirable accessions to the ranks of Her Majesty's Native Army and cannot but do good. Every Bhojpureah is, by instinct, a soldier, and, properly trained by British officers, would never bring a stain on his uniform. If Scindiah displays consummate military instinct, he is not the only man of his race who owns that instinct. The descendants of those who upset the empire of the Moghuls and nearly succeeded in expelling the Mahomedans from India, may fairly be expected to display an amount of zeal, courage and martial valor in the service of their sovereign which should not be slighted. It was only the other day that the Sikhs in the cis-sutledge provinces made the balance tremble when opposed to the *corps d'armee* under Lord Gough and Sir Harry Smith, and it would be an unwarrantable presumption to say that they would not be able to lead native regiments under the control of English officers. The men of Oude, who kept the embers of the mutiny alive for two years, and displayed no ordinary amount of knowledge of military tactics, are surely not the men to fail as officers in Her Majesty's native army. All that are wanted are proper training and encouragement, and these cannot fairly be withheld. The natives of India do not aspire or seek to be appointed to corps composed of European troops. They solicit to be attached to native regiments, and to be put in command of native soldiers, with whose habits, customs, prejudices and inclinations they are naturally more conversant than any European is ever likely to be, even after a residence of years in this country. The only objection that can be urged against the measure is a political one. It might be thought impolitic to train ambitious members of a subject race in the art of war, and place them in command of regiments and battalions; but the policy which proposes to govern subject nations by distrusting and degrading them is a narrow and despicable one, utterly unworthy of the august sovereign under whom we live. The French do not resort to it in their conduct towards the Algerians, the Austrians and Germans do not think of it in their conduct towards the Poles, the Russians have not resorted to it as regards their Asiatic subjects, the English Government has not brought it to bear on the Irish, and there is nothing in the constitution or character of the natives of India, to render it necessary or expedient in the case of the people of this country. Confidence begets confidence; and we have no hesitation in saying that the confidence of Her Majesty on her Indian subjects will not only never be betrayed, but will greatly strengthen her rule. We agree with our contemporary that the appointment of natives of good family and education as officers in sepoy regiments would impart a healthy tone to native society, would bind more closely the interests of the children of this country with those of Englishmen, and would render the British Empire in the East more firm and secure. We may be twitted and treated as visionaries by those who cannot, or rather will not, see any good in a native, but we have stated our view of the matter "according to the light that is in us," and we are willing to abide by the decision of all good men and true on this important question.

STUDIES IN INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

WARD, in his account of the Hindus, was the first to bring to the notice of English scholars the first principles of Hindu Philosophy; but his account was exceedingly brief, and, having been compiled from elementary works, did not, in any way meet the requirements of European philosophical writers; it was not therefore until Colebrooke wrote his remarkable essays on Hindu Philosophy, in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, that European scholars got a really scientific and lucid sketch of what the Hindus had done in the domains of Philosophy. As the works of a ripe scholar and distinguished orientalist those essays were above all praise. They were however, wanting in one important respect. They gave the substance of Hindu philosophical ideas in the language of the essayist, but not in their *ipsissima verba*, and, in a subject like philosophy, where a great deal depends upon the words used, they could not be utilized for any critical purpose. Raja Ram Mohun Roy's essays on the Vedanta doctrine, supplemented as they were by translations of some of the Upanishads, were better; but they too were fragmentary. Windischmann's Vedanta Sara served only to rouse, but not to satisfy, the curiosity of continental savants, and the first really valuable exposition of Indian Philosophy in English was Colebrooke's translation of the Sankhya Karika with Wilson's translation of its commentary and his own original commentary on it. This showed how vast and how deep had been the researches of the Indian sages in the field of Metaphysics. Even this, however, was deficient in one respect. It was an epitome, and not the original text on the subject. Sometime after, Dr. Muir offered a handsome prize for an essay on the leading systems of Hindu Philosophy, and three competitors appeared on the field. Two of these, Dr. Ballantyne and the Revd Mr. Mullens carried away the prize, and the third was the Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjea. A great deal of information was brought together in the works of these competitors, and would have proved useful, had the essays not been marred by too strong a spirit of polemical controversy and sectarian zeal. The object which

the writers set before them was, not to give a faithful account of Hindoo Philosophy, but to display their own powers of ratiocination in controverting the dogmas of the Hindoo sages, and to establish the pre-eminence of Christian Philosophy. Such a course could never satisfy the wants of unprejudiced scholars. It is well-known that of the six leading systems of Indian Philosophy, each has a series of aphorisms or *memoria technica*, which, with their commentaries, form the basis of each school, and as long as those are not brought to the notice of European scholars, so long it is hopeless to expect that fair justice can be done to the intellect of the Hindus as a philosophical nation. To meet this requirement Dr. Ballantyne took in hand those original texts; but, with the profound learning and zeal of German scholars, he was wanting in their perseverance, and, instead of devoting all his energies to one or two particular schools, took up all the six at once, but could not finish any. Of the *Yoga* system he published two chapters; of the *Vedanta* one or two sections; of the *Mimansa* about as much; and of the *Nyaya* a single chapter. And of these he translated only the aphorisms with a very unsatisfactory and meagre abstract of the commentaries; and the aphorisms without their commentaries, proved all but useless. Of the *Sankhya* he translated the whole of the text; but the commentary was deficient. It is, therefore, with much interest we notice that an attempt is being made at Bombay to supply faithful translations in English of all the six texts. The work is to be published under the title of *Saddarshana Chintanika*, and five fasciculi have been already brought out, containing the Sanskrit text with Mahrathi and English translations of the *Mimansa* doctrine, together with a commentary in English. If persevered in, and the serial be completed, it will be a valuable accession to the library of the oriental scholar. The *Mimansa* is by far the most important in connection with the religion of the Hindus. Its object is to reconcile the rituals of Hindu worship and the legends of the Puranas with philosophy, and the success with which the reconcilement has been effected by Jaimini is worthy of the highest praise. To quote an instance from the writings of the Mimansists:—European writers have, for a long time, and very justly, condemned the Hindu Sastras for having attributed to Brahma the odious charge of a disgusting incest. The Mimansists show that the whole of it is a mere myth. Brahma is but another name for Prayapati or the Sun, and the Dawn which precedes sunrise, is poetically and very aptly described as a fair maiden, born of the Sun. Therefore as the Sun follows the Dawn, it is in poetry described as chasing the maiden, and since the Dawn merges in the Sun as soon as the latter has risen above the horizon, the allegory is complete. Other myths have been treated in the same way, and it is no ordinary praise to say that the Indian gymnosophists, some 2000 years ago, adopted a line of philosophical argument which would not be unworthy of the greatest German scholars of the present day. The publication of a work of this description, in a language readily accessible to the rising generation of the Hindus, as well as to scholars in Europe, is an attempt which deserves every encouragement, and we heartily wish its editor success in his undertaking.

PROPERTY IN LAND IN BENGAL.

III.

Mr. Rouse shews that even if there was any restraint upon succession to or transfer of land, that did not take away the proprietory right of the Zemindar. He says:

"Even the bold Barons of England, when they presented their claims to king John, which ended in the grant of *magna charta*; did not demand the privilege of disposing of their property to any persons whatever, without restraint or exception; but only "in favor of their relations, and their "daughters, sisters, and nieces, to any body but who was the king's enemy." I do not see that any greater power is reserved by the Indian system, in the renovation of the zemindary grants."

Mr. Rouse then continues:

"Even rebellion itself, which in our own country was constantly interpreted after the Norman conquest, to put an end to inheritance, was not applied with the same rigor, under the Mogul emperors. For when the old zemindar was dispossessed, or even put to death for crime against the state; or his zemindary escheated for want of heirs; the land was not taken by government, and given to tenants *in capite*, as they were called in England under the maxim introduced by king John, "that he held the land in right of his crown, as it was originally derived from thence, and consequently that the tenants of the former lord, instead of *intermediate* became *immediate* tenants of the crown." But the land, with its former divisions, and I believe the same rent was granted to a new Zemindar, with exactly the same tenure and jurisdiction as the preceding incumbent. The inferior proprietors and tenants of the zemindary passed over to the new Zemindar, without any alterations; unlike those of an escheated English lordship, who were thrown into much worse state by being considered as tenants *in capit*

The paper above mentioned (No IV.) will prove the truth of these observations. As to rebellion and crimes against the state, see in the district of Burdwan;—the prince Azimul Shan, who had been deputed by his grandfather Aurungzebe to suppress the rebellion headed by Kishen Ram the Zemindar of Burdwan, actually restored his son Juggat Ram to the zemindary, after the father had been killed in the troubles. So little was the family disgraced, or incapacitated, that other districts were added to its jurisdiction, and Rajah Teeje Chund, the present Zemindar of Burdwan, and first in Bengal, is the descendant of that Juggat Ram. There are other instances, which I need not particularize.

Then, as to the punishment of death, and the practice of purchase, look to the district of Nuddeah; where the Zemindar Ram Chund was put to death for revolting against the government; but his younger brother Ram Jewan was admitted to the zemindary. His eldest son the successor Ragooram greatly enlarged his possessions by purchases, which he made between the Bengal years 1127 and 1134, or A. D. 1720 and 1727. And after holding his zemindary for nine years, was succeeded by his son Kishen Chund; who added more purchases, enjoyed the zemindary for the long period of fifty three years, and then resigned it to his son

In Dinagepore, we see a regular descent, first, to a daughters son; next, to his son; then to, three sons successively; neither of whom leaving any issue, the youngest adopted a relation, who continued for forty years, and died in 1725-6. This line also failed; and the last of the family adopted a son, who is the present Zemindar."

As to the position of the tenants our author says:

"As to the mode, privileges, or conditions of the real tenants, not taking the term according to the use of it in the English law of tenures, which supposes all property to be *holden* of some superior or lord; but in the more limited and ordinary acceptation of renters, farmers, and cultivators: my inquiries have led me to think they are various, according to the settled usage of any district or village, or according to the agreements made, either for a term of years, or upon a lease running from year to year, for a fixed average rent or a particular rent upon each harvest; and in short, under a diversity of titles and descriptions, which it would be tiresome to particularize: but, with no positive right, that I could ever ascertain, of keeping the land against the will and approbation of the immediate superior who holds the permanent possession of the property. Whether any continuance of usage may have been converted into a right, as in the Town of Calcutta, I cannot positively say. It is not general, nor is it to be wished. Prudence may dictate the custom of not changing the tenants, but would not, I think, prescribe the law."

Mr. Rouse then gives the translation of certain deeds of sale for a small Talook near Calcutta, from Chrishnoram Sing to Sri Ram Roy and *his posterity*, dated in the year 1715, which has ever since been enjoyed by his family: and (No. VI.) a sketch of the family and succession of the Zemindar of a division (10-16ths) of a small Zemindary in Dacca, which was again subdivided either by the possessor, or after his decease, between his two sons, whose descendants have continued to enjoy the property for five successions.—Thousands of such instances might be found; but I produce these two, which I have in my hands by mere accident, as tending strongly to corroborate the account of the four large Zemindaries; and jointly with that, to prove incontestably, that the rules of inheritance, adoption, partition, and sale, have operated in the great and small tenures of Bengal during the progress of this century, a period crowded with invasions, rebellions, civil war, and usurpations, which must naturally disturb the regular descent of property. He then remarks:

"It can never be maintained, either from the histories or traditions of Bengal, or from the anecdotes of the several families who now possess the lands, that the zemindars have been ever displaced at the whim of the reigning prince, or his ministers, as is practised all the world over with regard to official nominations; nor that they needed confirmation at every succession of an emperor, or appointment of his provincial viceroy: nor that they have been liable to deprivation, except for crimes real or alleged, failure of revenue, rebellion, public robberies, or such acts of atrocity, as would even in free countries subject a person to attainder and outlawry. Since the British government has taken place, now twenty-five years, I believe no Zemindar has lost his inheritance, but for failure of revenue, or upon judicial process for private debt. With regard to preceding periods, I speak only as to the general practice. For in forming a government for our possessions, in India, we must not take as our precedents, the solitary examples of tyrants and usurpers; but, where we find no written law, should endeavor to make that *law* hereafter, which has been known as *usage* under the best of the native princes.

If we were to scrutinize the title of many capital estates in Great Britain; we should find they were originally granted for the performance of certain acts or offices; some of which have become ludicrous, others dropt into disuse and are forgotten. Would any one imagine, upon reading without any of the concomitant circumstances of history, a grant merely of the court of wards and liveries, which, although now indeed abolished, subsisted in England till after the restoration of Charles the second; but that during that period, landed property flowed from the indulgence of the crown? In like manner the English copy-holder is even now said, in his admission at the lord's court, to hold his land *ad voluntatem domini*. Originally it was really so. But the possession is now as secure as that of the lord himself."

Mr. Rouse then quotes Mr. Holwell:

"Look also at the sentiments of Mr. Holwell, who passed thirty years in Bengal, 'during the several governments of Jaffer Khan, Shujah Kha Serafraz Khan, Aliverdy Khan, Seraje-ul-Dowlah, and Mir Jaffer: including, altogether, a period for about ten years antecedent to the invasion of Nadir Shah, which produced the defection of Bengal and other provinces; to the establishment of the British influence, consequent on the victories of Lord Clive, Major Adams, Sir Hector Munro and General Carnac. In recounting any of the Revolutions which had happened in the empire during that tumultuous series, he never hints, by any mode of expression, that the zemindars are the servants of government, but calls them "the great proprietors of the land" and constantly speaks of them, as holding by an hereditary succession."

He then continues:

"However it will be objected to me, and with truth, that Jafier Khan, who had been employed originally by Aurungzebe in the Deccan and Orissa, and afterwards continued in the high office of Subahdar of Bengal during the reigns of many successive emperors; crowned his long experience by dispossessing the zemindars (at least, as many as he was able to subdue,) making an exact valuation of the lands and collecting the revenues of the country through the agency of his own immediate officers.—The fact is not to be denied. But his successor Shujah Khan found the justice and the expediency, which has been found in the northern Sircars, and in Bengal, in every instance, where this act of violence has been committed, of restoring them to their possessions."

And, as if it were decreed—by that superior providence, which marks with unerring hand the obliquities of human conduct,—that his private acts should be made to falsify his public principle, and his memory should expiate the devastation of his government: he himself bore testimony to the hereditary right of the zemindars, by purchasing from one of them the very ground, upon which he founded his new capital of Bengal, called after his own name of Morshed Kuly Khan, the second title conferred upon him by Aurungzebe.

The passage of history, which records this transaction (well known in Bengal,) is so curious, that I trust I shall be excused for inserting, and that translator Mr. Gladwin, seeing the great importance of such an anecdote, has with his usual accuracy, not only made his version literal, but subjoined the original Persian at the bottom of the page.—It is the custom of the empire, that, on the death of an Ameer or Munsebdar, who is the immediate servant of the crown, all his wealth is confiscated and becomes the property of the government: insomuch that not a grain of his estate goes to his children or family, even the corpse is unprovided with a winding sheet. Jaffer Khan had no son; but out of his regard for grandson had the foresight to purchase from the income of his own Jegeer, in the name of Mirza Assedulla (better known by his title of Sirafraz Khan) the zemindary of the city of Moorshedabad, situated in the Pergunnah of Koolberiah of Kismut Chunakholly, from Mahommed Aman, a Talookdar of the aforesaid Kismut, and had it registered in the books of the Khalsah, and of the Canoongoes, under the description of Assednagur; and which became known by the appellation of the Khasa Talook. The reason for Jaffer Khan's conduct herein was that in case of a decline of fortune there might be left for his posterity a plate of victuals, a bare competency to sustain the vital spirit: and that after paying the royal revenue, the profit might come to them, and their name remain, and be preserved in the pages of time."

Other instances may be found of the same complexion as the preceding. Aliverdy Khan usurped the government, and plundered the country. But Aliverdy was not deaf to the *claims* of a Zemindar. Cossim Ally Khan attempted to draw the entire rents of the land into his own treasury by cruelties, confiscations and massacres.—But when Cossim Ally granted the East-India Company a Sunnud for the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong, in pursuance of the 6th article of the treaty concluded with him in 1760; he did not confine himself to the ordinary forms of investiture and cession; but added this express injunction, that "they shall continue the zemindars and renters in their places. There was indeed good reason for making this stipulation in favor of the zemindars; because the Company had unjustly expelled the hereditary proprietors of the twenty-four Pergunnahs south of Calcutta, which had formerly been granted them on a zemindary tenure.

Even the vexations and injustice of these rapacious tyrants, Jaffer Khan, Aliverdy, and Cossim Ally, furnish important proofs of the truth I am contending for. They plundered the zemindars; they ejected them from the collection of the revenues. Yet as soon as the work of ravage was finished, the families of the same zemindars, not new ones, as would have been the case, if they had been merely official appointments, returned to their ransacked palaces, and were consoled by the attachment of their inhabitants. The chasm was temporary, the principle permanent.

One more extract and we have done:

I shall only add one farther consideration, to establish the actual existence of landed property under the ancient government of Bengal. But it strikes me to be one of that transcendent force, that if due regard be had to the parties, circumstances, and time; it must even alone, and unsupported by any other argument, carry complete conviction. It is the conjunct testimony of the Mogul emperor himself, and the East-India Company:—the one, before any visible declension had taken place of the imperial authority; the other, humbly supplicating protection and security for its commerce, upon any terms the sovereign might think proper to impose.

About the year 1696, during the reign of Aurungzebe, several of the hereditary landholders, headed by the Rajah of Burdwan, declared themselves independent of the Mogul's governor in Bengal: and the European nations took advantage of this state of confusion to fortify their several settle-

ments. The English in the year 1698, obtained from Sultan Azim ul Shan, grandson of the emperor, who was deputed to suppress the rebellion, permission to purchase from the hereditary landholders, the zemindary rights of three villages round Calcutta to the extent of about one mile and a half square. But they had afterwards the misfortune to incur the displeasure of Jaffer Khan, the Subahdar of Bengal; so that, being exposed to frequent interruptions in their business from the officers of the Mogul government, and sensible of the precarious tenure of their establishments; they determined on sending a deputation to the Court of Delhi in the year 1715, to represent their grievances to Furruksere, who then sat upon the throne of Hindostan.

Much time was spent by the deputies in solicitation and intrigue. They petitioned, amongst other articles, for a confirmation of the three villages formerly brought by the Company, which paid a revenue of about 160*l*. per annum; and for a grant of the Talookdary of thirty-eight other villages, which lay contiguous to their factory in Bengal, subject to a fixed revenue of rupees 8181.6. or about 1000*l*. per annum. The imperial court at length became favorable to the representations of the deputies. But what course did it take? Did the emperor assign over a body of his subjects to the English Company, as a drove of cattle, that belonged to him, and lay at his mercy? Did he give them the villages they solicited, as a paltry scrap of his own immense landed property in the manner we should give any neighbour a yard or two of land, to build his wall upon?—By no means. With the dignity of a just monarch, he granted them, unconditionally, a confirmation of three villages they had actually bought; and conferred upon them the Talookdarry of the thirty-eight villages, with an express reservation in his firman or charter, dated in 1717, of the rights of the proprietors; from whom the Company was positively required to purchase them before the investiture should be admitted by the provincial government.

The sense then entertained of the grant is clearly fixed by the bald translation made at the time, and probably by Cojah Serliad himself, one of the deputies, which expresses it thus; the thirty [eight] towns I give you the Zemidary off likewise, but you must buy them and satisfy the owner; the Duan Subah will not impede you." It shows likewise, from the substitution of the word *Zemindary* for *Talookdary*; which is in the original, that they were then considered as equivalent This requisition is enforced in the order to the imperial officers of Benal, issued by the prime minister Syed Abdullah Khan, which announces the grant of the lands to the Company — "If, according to former customs they buy them by the assent of the respective owners of them, then you are to give permission." It is again repeated in other terms, at the head of the schedule, which enumerates "the towns (or villages) to be taken from their several Pergunnahs, and united into one Pergunnah." The condition, nevertheless, was not performed. The fact is, that the Subahdar Jaffer Khan deterred the holders of the land with secret threats of vengeance from parting with their ground on any terms: and a Perwannah issued by Serfraz Khan, then Dewan of Bengal. In the 9th of Mahomed Shah (about 1729) which refers to the charter of Furruksere, says, 'the three towns formerly granted them, and bought by consent from the zemindars of them, are now in their possession —and "the other thirty-eight towns, they have not yet bought; neither are they in their possession."."

Here we have the united testimony of the Mogul Government and the East India Company to the proprietory title of the Zemindar. We will conclude this part of the subject with the following pertinent remarks of Mr. Rouse:

In drawing a parallel out of the Germany for the execrable doctrines of despotism, I discover with the greater satisfaction a parallel in the same empire for the rise of hereditary possessions and honors. If it be contended, that the zemindars have no right of property in the land, nor hereditary claims of any sort, on the idea, that they were originally nothing more than superintendents of districts, or collectors of the revenue, without any condition of permanency in their nomination; which in the course of centuries has probably been the case of many: it might possibly be deemed a sufficient answer to that suggestion, to shew, that most of the principalities of the German empire had a similar commencement; that the dukes, margraves, and counts were at first mere governors of cantons employed during the king's pleasure and dependent on the crown; but being continued from father to son, it became difficult to establish a contrary system. Thus originated the hereditary right now enjoyed by the counts; and the present Palatine, Saxon, and Brandenburg Houses trace their descent from the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, Wettin, and Zollern."

We will return to the subject in our next.

LAND REVENUE IN ASSAM.

THE report of the administration in land revenue in Assam for 1875-76, forms the third report on the subject since the province was created into a chief commissionership in the year 1873-74. There are certain curious facts connected with the administration of land in Assam which require a cursory notice. Two rates of assessment prevail in the province, viz., station rates and rural rates. Station lands or lands comprised in a town are generally assessed at a higher scale than village lands in the interior. In the stations of Gowhatty, Tezpur, Mangoldai and Nowgong the land is assessed at 6 Rupees per acre all round, and the rates for all descriptions of land in the towns of Shibsagore, Jorehat, and Golaghat is 3 Rupees per acre. Some of the town lands in the sub-divisional stations, however, are assessed at a rural rate, as in north Lakhimpur and Reypur. In Debrugarh, the head quarters station of the same district, a portion of the homestead lands is assessed at Rs. 6 per acre and a portion at Rs. 3. The other descriptions of land in the Station are assessed at a rural rate. There are some peculiar tenures obtaining in the province which call for notice. In the district of Sibsagur, for example, certain persons who had originally been in the employment of the Native Government, were allowed certain privileges of settlement. These privileges were somewhat modified, though not materially altered, in the settlement of 1843-44. Under this settlement the holders of *chakran* lands, who were liable to revenue according to full rates of Rs. 20 and upwards, were to be assessed at half rates, while those, from whom the revenue demanded, calculated at full rates, exceeded Rs. 10 but did not exceed Rs 20, were to be allowed a remission of all revenue in excess of Rs. 10. These remissions were entirely personal, and were resumable on the demise of the persons to whom the indulgences were granted. Thus the total amount of revenue remitted in 1852-53 was Rs. 8,300, but it has now dwindled to only Rs. 927 in the year 1875-76.

In the districts of Darrang, Sibsagur and Lakhimpore there is a class of officials called Katakis who are employed as a channel of communication between the Government officers and the independent hill tribes. The Darrung Katakis are paid in cash but the Sibsagur and Lakhimpur ones are paid by remission of part of the revenue assessed on the land cultivated by them, the remission varying from year to year with the quantity of land cultivated. There is however a limit to the extent to which remissions can be granted and which range from Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 7-8. The Nagakhats are a class of revenue free tenures obtaining in Sibsagur. These Khats are small patches of land that are held revenue free by the Naga tribes, and are cultivated for them by the Katakis.

In the year 1875-76 there were 4,86,501 estates in Assam, which is 31 less than the number standing in the previous year. This decrease, which occurs chiefly in Sylhet, is due to the extinction of petty revenue-paying holdings assessed at Re. 1 jumma by redemption of their revenue on payment of 25 years demand. The decrease in the Assam valley may be partly accounted for by relinquishment and partly by lumping of scattered holdings by the ryots. The current demand of land revenue on account of the year of report amounted to Rs. 29,17,083. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 94,110. Out of the total demand, current and arrear, a sum of Rs. 29,29,973 or 94·11 per cent was realised during the year, and Rs. 835 remitted. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 180,385 of which Rs. 167,366 was current balance and Rs. 13,019 was arrear balance. The cost of collection of land revenue in Assam proper was 12·7 per cent, in Goalpara the charge was 8 per cent, in Kachar it was 2·2 per cent, in Sylhet the charge was 4·39 percent. The difference in the cost of collections in the different parts of the province is explained by the difference in the systems obtaining in various localities. In Assam proper the mouzahdar makes the collections. He is personally responsible for the year's assessment and has to prepare settlement papers each year for each village and to measure all new cultivations; the Tehsildar who makes collection in Kachar has merely to collect the revenue fixed at the commencement of the current periodic settlement,—he has neither settlement papers to prepare nor measurements to make, and is not personally responsible for the revenue.

In Assam the defaulters of land revenue are liable to have their property, other than the estates in arrears, to be attached and sold for non-payment of the Government revenue. In 1875-76, 746 other properties were thus attached for arrears amounting to Rs. 4,149, out of which in 34 cases the attached properties were sold for the recovery of arrears aggregating Rs. 223. There were altogether 752 rent suits, of which 391 were original suits, 97 miscellaneous applications, 193 execution cases, and 22 appeals; 316 of the original suits were suits for the recovery of rent, and the remaining 75 were suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, suits regarding illegal exactions, suits relating to ejectment, suits regarding accounts and by or against agents, suits to resume or assess lands held exempt from revenue or rent, and miscellaneous suits.

Besides the revenue derived from rent of land there is a miscellaneous source of land revenue which comprises elephants fisheries, lime quarries, poll tax, house tax, hoe tax, fines under Act 20 of 1848, fines on fiscal officers, coal mines and miscellaneous items. The current demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue for the year 1875-76 was Rs. 2,88,796. The arrear demand on account of the same revenue was Rs. 36,689 thus making a total demand for the year, of Rs. 32,54,85.

MR. PHEAR ON INDIAN FAMINES AND VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

IT affords us great pleasure to notice that Mr Phear is interesting himself in Indian questions, in England. We have perused with great interest his paper on Indian Famines and Village Organization, which he read at the East India Association. Whilst in India he made village life in Bengal his special study and contributed some graphic articles to the *Calcutta Review* on the subject. After describing in the paper before us village life, the ryot's means, his earnings, his relations with the zemindar and the mahajun, and his helplessness at a time of scarcity, Mr. Phear discusses the question of the best means of enabling the peasant or village population to tide over the calamity of a famine. He makes the following passage from a minute of the Bombay Government his text. The Bombay Government, he observes, has recently somewhat quaintly said in an official "note" on the policy pursued by it for affording relief to the distressed or famine-stricken districts of its Presidency: "There is no actual scarcity of food in the country, and none is anticipated at present; but there is no employment for the people, and it is this that it is the task of Government to provide." "Plainly," says Mr. Phear "the want of employment on the part of the people here merely means the want of some channel by which the people can draw to themselves the money requisite to purchase food." And another passage in the same note shows that "if the purchasing power be given to them in their own homes, the food will reach them there." Mr, Phear then goes on: "We may take it, then, that so long as all the people in Rajahkhet can afford to pay the Rajahkhet market price of food-stuff, there will always be a supply of food-stuffs there—a statement which partakes of the character of a truism. When, however, any persons in Rajahkhet have not the means (either original or derived) to purchase at the market price the amount of food-stuffs which is reasonably sufficient to support life, then, as has been already remarked, famine exists, and a discontinuity occurs in the working of the customary machinery of supply. In such a case, it may be predicted, the market price of food-stuffs in Rajahkhet will be a price which will distribute all the food-stuffs offered there among those who want food and who have money, more or less. Those who have money enough to be indifferent to the amount expended will pay whatever price is necessary to obtain the quantity of food for their unstinted wants; others having less money will limit their wants, and pay whatever price is necessary to obtain the quantity of food which will satisfy their wants thus limited; and a third class will lay out all the money they have and not obtain their absolute wants. The moment however the price becomes double, we may say the famine price has commenced, for then the ordinary ryot or laborer cannot afford to pay it." Mr. Phear adds, "the conclusion of the argument is, that if from the commencement of the state of want, the paupers of Rajahkhet—*i.e.*, those persons who have no food at their command, and are unable to earn the money needed to purchase it—are, as the need arises, furnished from without with that money at their homes, then the ordinary machinery of trade will work continuously, and scarcity of production will not grow into famine. For in this way the population of the place will be enabled to promote and to support the requisite rise of price, and thereby to draw in a sufficiently enlarged supply of food-stuffs at the hands of the existing dealers and such others as may be induced to

become importers by the prospect of high profits. Of course, a step of this kind can only be effected by the application of the State power; and it is manifest that it ought not lightly to be undertaken, because obviously the first consequence of it will be to put a new pecuniary pressure upon those who hitherto had been able to buy for themselves a sufficiency of food." What organization is the State to adopt to pour money into the pockets of the suffering people? Mr. Phear says, "it can hardly be doubted that the old village organization, somewhat revivified and strengthened, affords exactly the means that is wanted, and that there is need only of an administrator of experience and ability to shape it to the end. A well-selected panchayat would be nearly omniscient, though probably it could not safely be trusted to exercise its judgment impartially with a view to the expenditure of public money unless it were constrained thereto by a sense of self-interest. But the presence of an adequate motive would be insured by imposing on the village a contingent duty, of a qualified character, to recoup the money expended. It would, of course, be fruitless to expect that a famine-stricken village should very speedily after its distress become able to return to the Government the whole of the money advanced to keep its people alive; but there seems great reason that it should, by the fact of receiving the relief, incur a liability to pay back some proportionate part of it in the event of its coming into a condition to do so." In other words the State should perform the function of banker. The Government did follow this principle in the Behar Famine of 1874. It made large advances to the ryots, which it has for the most part recovered. But we are not satisfied that the Village Punchayet would be the best medium of Government action for this purpose. The village mundul we fear cannot implicitly be trusted with money, though his assistance should certainly be enlisted in the distribution of it. The direct agency of Government must be employed. But the function of Government should not stop there. It should afford facilities for the transport of food. Trade in the Mofussil has great vitality, but its very life depends upon easy communications. We see that in the distressed districts of Bombay and Madras private trade has done much because there are facilities of transport. The Government should not certainly interfere with trade, but it should stimulate it. The plan followed by Lord Northbrook was decidedly the best. Of course there was much wasteful expenditure, but it was because the men employed were new to the work. Village organization would be good and useful, if it were properly supervised by a Government agency.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that Mr. Tawney has been appointed Joint Secretary to the Text-Books Revision Committee. All the members of the Committee have assembled at Simla except Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandelik who has not been able to join the Committee.

HITHERTO there was great difficulty in obtaining news from Affghanistan; it used to come *via* Peshawur, and took about six weeks to reach the Foreign Office. But our Government has now succeeded in reducing the time to six days. News from Cabul is now received *via* Candahar and Quetta.

WE hear that there is no truth in the statement that the Ameer of Cabul has despatched troops to Candahar to fight our Government, or rather to incite the border tribes against it. His Highness has not moved troops to Candahar, but has, it is rumoured, sent them to Herat. This is likely, and the *quid nuncs* have probably magnified it into a demonstration against the British Government on the part of the Ameer.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of India has sanctioned the scheme of remodelling the Bengal Secretariat proposed by Mr. Eden. A Financial Secretary will be appointed on Rs. 2,500 a month, whose salary will be made up by the abolition of the Junior Secretary and by the reduction of the pay of one of the Secretaries to the Board of Revenue. The Government of Bengal also recommended the appointment of an Assistant Secretary on Rs. 800 a month, to be conferred upon a native, and this proposal, we hear, has also been sanctioned.

THE special work, which has been assigned to Mr. Lethbridge, seems to be of an exceptionable character. It is the preparation of *Gazetteers* of the Native States, which will comprise statistical accounts of those States, the history of their relations with the British Government, their rise and progress, and their present administration. This work, we believe, will take him some years. Lord Lytton, we understand, takes particular interest in this undertaking, but we must say that the value of the work will greatly depend upon the facilities which the Foreign Office will give to the compiler. If we may venture to parody His Lordship we might say that we want the day-light and not the twilight of facts; but will the Foreign Office, which has a traditional love for darkness, have the courage to rush into day-light?

RUMOUR had it that it was intended that the new order of the Empire of India would be inaugurated on the Queen's birthday, but we hear that it has been determined by the India Office authorities to postpone the distribution of the new Order to the first anniversary of the Assumption of the Imperial Title by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, that is to to say the 1st January next. This has been done because, if we are informed aright, both Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton are bestowing particular pains on the selection of the first recipients of the honor and of the form of the decoration. It is understood to be Her Imperial Majesty's special desire that the New Order should be invested with proper prestige and should be made particularly attractive to her subjects and officers in India. We have not however heard whether the New Order will comprise 2 or 3 divisions like the Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS of the new Municipal Corporation of Calcutta was the fixing the salary of the present Chairman at Rs. 3,000 a month, that is to say, the same amount which had been voted to Sir Stuart Hogg on his appointment to the office. Considerable opposition was made to this measure on the ground that, under the recent rules of the Government of India on the subject of the transfer of officers of Government to Municipalities or Native states, Mr. Metcalfe would be required to contribute 20 per cent. of his salary or about 500 Rs. to Government to qualify himself for leave and pension allowances. The resolution of the Municipal Commissioners was however carried by a majority. Mr. Metcalfe then applied to the Government for exemption from the rule in question, and was referred back to the Municipal Commissioners. The matter was accordingly reconsidered by them and they passed a resolution supporting the Chairman's claim to exemption, and soliciting the Local Government to recommend to the Government of India the extension to him of the same indulgence that had been shown to his predecessors. The Government of Bengal was pleased to back this application of the Municipal Commissioners, and the Government of India, we learn, has complied with this recommendation. Thus a most important point has been gained. Mr. Metcalfe has been placed in no worse position than Sir Stuart Hogg was in when he accepted the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality, while the principle has been affirmed that the salary of the Chairman shall not be liable to the usual deduction for the transfer of his services to the Municipality.

IN CONNECTION with the above decision the Government of India has passed the following rules in the Financial Department:

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.
(*The 25th May* 1877.)

No. 847, The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be invested as cases (b2) and (b1) under Section 39 of the Civil Pension Code:—

(b1) Any officer appointed to be Chairman of the Comissioners of the town of Calcutta, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, or President of the Municipal Commissioner for the town of Madras. The exemption of these officers from the operation of the rates in this chapter is held to be a substantial contribution by the Government to Municipal revenues granted in consideration of the fact that the local Government retains in its own hand the nomination and appointment of officers to their offices.

(b2) Political officers employed in the Sawant Wari and Kolhapur States on the 18th August 1875 and also those who may be there after appointed to offices held by British officers in those States on the 18th August 1877.

No. 149. The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Rule 13 under Section 38 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"Except when an officer is exempted of the contribution prescribed in the Section 38,(eg), the Chairman of the Commissioners of the town of Calcutta, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, the President of the Municipal commission for the town of Madras and an officer holding political appointment in the Sawant Wari of Kolhapur State which was on the 18th August 1875, held by a British officer, in these cases the saving should be paid to Government."

The rules referred to above are as follows:

"The pension, leave and acting allowances of an officer transferred from qualifying service to a service whether acting or permanent under a Native State Municipality or other or body financially independent of the Government of India are regulated by their rules which apply to officers of the Government of India. Any saving from the absence of a permanent officer accrues to his employers."

The effect of the modification noted above will be that the saving which the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta sought to make by reducing the salary of the Chairman will be appropriated by the Government of India. For the new rule says that the "saving should be paid to Government." Now we cannot understand what claim the Government has to the saving. The object of the Commissioners was to save the tax-payers, but the Government has now ruled that the saving shall be paid to the imperial treasury. If the Commissioners had suspected any such result, we dare say they would not have deprived the Chairman of the maximum salary. To be consistent the Municipal Commissioners should again address the Government and urge that in equity the benefit of the saving should be given to the Municipal fund. Legally and practically the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality is appointed by Government, and he cannot therefore, strictly speaking, come under this rule for the transfer of officers of Government to a Municipality. Judging by the result, the move of the Commissioners has been to fill the coffers of the Government at the expense of the rate-payers and of the Chairman. Surely this is not as it ought to be.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Committee, appointed by the Mahomedan Meeting at the Town Hall presided by Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, have remitted,—towards the relief of the wounded, and the widows and orphans of those killed in War, on the side of the Turkish Government,—the sum of *ten thousand* Rupees, to the Turkish Consul General at Bombay, for being forwarded to the Special Committee formed under the orders of the Grand Wuzeer, for the above purpose.

THE Secretary of State has made the following remarks in upholding the decision of the Madras Government on the notorious Weld case:

"The sanitary considerations appear to me exaggerated. The place of burial was from fifteen to twenty yards distant from the tank, and was separated from it by a thick brick wall and a large flight of steps; but it is not necessary to dwell upon this question; the real point for consideration is, whether Mr. Weld when entertaining certain opinions on sanitary grounds, gave effect to those opinions in a proper and conciliatory manner.

I cannot think he did. He seems to me to have acted with great harshness. No attempt appears to have been made to induce the sons of the Sanyasi to render the grave impervious by the use of brick or concrete, or any other method. The exhumation of a body must always be repugnant to the religious feelings of natives, and in the present case, Mr. Weld's order was addressed to the son of the deceased, a Brahmin Sanyasi held in high respect for wisdom and piety, and was aggravated by the cruel threat that, if not removed by a certain date, the corpse would be taken up by the direction of Government and buried in Hathaway's Park, a place in which rubbish was shot and nightsoil deposited.

It appears to me that in acting as he did, Mr. Weld altogether ailed in that watchful regard for the religious feelings of the people which the English Government have traditionally exhibited, and which is one of the most essential qualifications of a Civil Servant.

I approve, then, of the proceedings of your Excellency in Council with respect to Mr. Weld, and I also concur in the

condemnation of the tone of the comments of Mr. Thomas, the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, on the case. With respect to Mr. Weld, the censure with which his conduct has been visited will, probably, be sufficient to mark the views of your Government, and to impress on him the necessity of greater caution in the application of sanitary principles. Under these circumstances, your Grace in Council will, probably, be of opinion that the suspension of Mr. Weld from the exercise of Magisterial functions need not be further continued."

A MEETING of the zemindars of Dacca was held at the residence of Nawab Abdul Gunny C. S. I. on the 21st ultimo, to consider the Public Works Cess Act, the first resolution proposed was as follows :—"That Babus Radhika Mohun Roy, Purna Chunder Banerjee, Anand Chundra Roy, Roop Lall Das, Bipin Chunder Roy, Kali Prosono Ghose, and Mr. A. Thoms be appointed to form a committee with Nawab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadoor as its president, to draw up a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy on the subject, and to take such steps as necessary for carrying out the object of the meeting."

THE ROSTER just issued for the attendance of Honorary Magistrates at the Police Court requires that two Honoraries should attend to sit on the Bench and a supernumerary should be in attendance to take the place of any of the two who may happen to be absent. This is doubtless a very salutary provision ; but it recalls to our mind a good story of the Emperor Akbar. He once ordered each of his courtiers to pour a pitcherful of milk into a particular vat on a dark night without carrying any light with him. The first man so ordered thought that as the others would pour in milk, none could make out if he contributed only a pitcherful of water. And, as great wits jump together, when on the morrow the Emperor came to see the vat, behold ! it was full of water, and not a drop of milk had come to it. If the Honoraries be as great wits as the courtiers of Akbar, each of the two whose duty it will be to sit, would calculate upon the supernumerary and keep away, and the supernumerary might think it stupid to stand at the door of the Police Court for the possible honor of acting the role of a dummy, for in a Bench of two, the Chairman has two votes and the Honorary practically none.

WE are informed that Messrs. Rogers and Remfry, Solicitors, have, on behalf of certain mehters of this city, applied to the Chairman of the Corporation for the grant of licenses to them, agreeably to Section 242 of Act IV of 1876, B.C., to enable them to carry on their profession as tolah mehters, and threatening application to the High Court for a writ of mandamus in case of refusal. The Chairman has referred the matter to the Commissioners, and it will be brought up before them at a Special General Meeting this afternoon. The Chairman has the discretion under the law to decline to grant a license to a mehter who applies for it, but the discretion must be exercised fairly and in good faith ; and so long as the new scheme of house conservancy is not completed, it would not be possible to refuse licenses. Should all the mehters be thus licensed, there will ensue serious difficulty in carrying out the provisions of Section 244 in its entirety for a time, that is, of introducing the new system of house conservancy by the servants of the Municipality and under their entire control. We say for a time, as it will still be in the power of the Corporation by public advertisement to take over the work themselves and levy fees from house-owners for the same. Why this legitimate action was not taken at the beginning, and why the subordinate officers of the Municipality were allowed to act in a most arbitrary and illegal manner against the mehters, refusing them the use of the depots, thereby rendering it impossible for them to carry on their work and thus bringing on the strike, is more than we can divine. It should form the subject of a strict enquiry, and those officers ought to be punished who have succeeded in placing the Corporation in such a false position.

The public advertisement under Section 244, as stated above, will have the effect of completely paralysing the efforts of the mehters, and their licenses will become quite useless to them. Even if it be held that the contribution could be levied only from those rate-payers who availed themselves of the services of Municipal mehters, the fact that parties employing private mehters will not enjoy immunity from prosecutions as the others, but will be subjected to constant harassment and trouble as at present, will naturally induce them to apply for the services of Municipal mehters. The fact is, the law has given the Corporation such ample powers for the proper regulation of the conservancy of the town, that by using these powers, as no doubt they will be used, all the efforts of the mehters to keep on the present state of affairs for any length of time will be rendered perfectly futile. They would do well, therefore, to accept Municipal service, as some hundreds of them have already done, while there is yet time.

REVIEW.

Tagore Law Lectures—1875-76. *The Law of Mortgage in India. By Rash Behary Ghose M. A., Tagore Law Professor. Calcutta Thacker Spink &c. Co.*

The University of Calcutta is to be congratulated on the appearance of this book. It has presented to the profession and the public at large an admirable treatise on a very difficult branch of law, and, what is a more gratifying circumstance, it has got the work done by one of its own *alumni*. Baboo Rash Behary Ghose had attained high academical distinctions and was known as a talented and rising man amongst the pleaders of the High Court at the time of his election to the Professorship, but the public certainly could not well anticipate that the result of his labours as Professor would be the production of a book which, in style, learning and critical acumen, would bear no unfavourable comparison with any text-book of a similar nature in England. It must not be understood, however, that these lectures are simply a careful and well arranged digest of case-law useful to the student and practitioner, and nothing more. The law of securities in India—for that would have been the more correct name for this book—has been treated in a scientific spirit by Baboo Rash Behary Ghose, and he has followed in the wake of Sir Henry Maine in tracing the history and progress of notions of security amongst the Romans, the Hindus, and the Mahomedans. In speaking of the Hindu law of securities the author says, it is "a branch of our law which I venture to think may be placed by the side of the most advanced systems of jurisprudence." The assertion is somewhat bold, but the result of his researches into the writings of the Hindu jurisconsults, as appears in the earlier lectures, is we think a sufficient justification for it. These researches are no doubt incomplete, but they lead to a new and unexplored region of thought and speculation, and if Baboo Rash Behary Ghose would continue his enquiries in the spirit in which he has begun, he would do a service to his country and to the science of jurisprudence. How he has entered upon his study will best appear from the following passage: "In examining Hindu law, we must, I repeat, carefully distinguish the rudimentary stages of legal thought from its maturity; and it is because this has not always been done, Hindu law has attracted to itself a cloud of undeserved prejudice. It may be said that it is not always possible to obtain direct evidence of the relative antiquity of the texts of Hindu law; but in this, as in other instances, a knowledge of comparative jurisprudence will, I am sure, greatly assist us in 'unravelling the tangled skein' of legal history. Comparative jurisprudence is to the lawyer, what comparative grammar is to the philologist; and if the results yielded by the latter are more certain, it is only because its inductions are founded upon a wider basis. The conjecture may be hazarded without rashness or presumption that Hindu law will, at no distant date, render the same service to jurisprudence that Sanskrit has already done to the sister science of philology."

In the same way the slow growth of notions of security in the Roman and Mahomedan systems of jurisprudence is traced and described. Our author's acquaintance with Mahomedan and Roman law is apparently second-hand, but his knowledge of them is not the less critical for that reason, and we believe he has shewn clearly that in all the three systems of jurisprudence a real security was comparatively a late development of ideas. An opinion is expressed to the effect that moveables alone were originally the subjects of pledge in archaic society. We quote the author to shew how he deals with such questions. "A glance at some of the rules which we find will show that moveables alone were originally the subjects of pledge. Indeed in the political and economic condition of ancient society, it could hardly have been otherwise. Land was of comparatively little value, while its alienation was guarded against with a jealousy common to all systems of archaic law. The necessity of transferring the possession of the pledge to the creditor must also have proved a serious obstacle to land being given as a security. I speak with reserve, but the conjecture is plausible that as land gradually increased in value, the rigor of the ancient rule was insensibly relaxed. The relaxation was probably at first confined only to immoveable property, till in course of time it was extended to moveables. It is thus that in the Eastern, as well as in the Western world, the "substantial pledge" becomes ultimately refined into the invisible rights of the hypotheca.

Ten chapters are devoted to the law of securities as it is actually administered in the different Presidencies of India. Mr. Justice Macpherson's book deals with the law of mortgages as it prevails in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and in its plan and scope that work is somewhat different from the one now before us. Appearing later in point of time, Babu Rash Behary Ghose's book necessarily notices most of the cases reported up to date and professing to be a compendium of the law as expounded by the different High Courts of India it has discussed and compared the law as laid down by the different Courts on the various questions which have arisen on the subject. Now is the Law of England and the Civil Law, and, in some instances, Continental Law, lost sight of in in these discussions ? Such questions, as liens created by operation of law, subrogation, contribution, marshalling of securities, extinction and priority of securities, tacking and consolidation of mortgages, which have only come before the Indian law courts within the last few years, and some of which are still in a floating condition, have received a good deal of consideration at the hands of the author. There is one marked peculiarity in the book under notice. In all instances the learned Professor appears to have exercised an independent judgment, and in some important cases he has not hesitated to dissent from the opinions expressed by constituted authorities, and to record his reasons for the dissent. Whether such a course will commend itself to the judges whose opinions are found fault with, is more than we can say, but we believe it may lead to a re-consideration of some of the cases. The book is without a nominal index, and we take leave of the author by expressing a hope that when a second edition of it is called for, he will supply this defect.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	A
Hon'ble Mungle Doss Nothoobhoy, Girgam	13	4 0
Babu Ramchurn Persaud, Gya	10	0 0
„ Otoolbehary Ghose, Sirathoo Station	6	10 0
„ Pandit Rutton Nath, Tejpur	13	4 0

ERRATUM.

Read Obboycoomar Sein, Jehanabad, in lieu of Ockhoy Coomar Sein, Burdwan	15	0 0
Banymadhub Roy, Banda	6	10 0

Other remittances recieved during the last week will be acknowledged in the next issue.

SELECTIONS.

AN INDIAN KNIGHT ERRANT.

One of Shere Ali's nephews is off to the war, to offer hi sword to the Sultan. Iskender Khan, son of Sultan Ahmed Khan of Herat, and grandson, by his mothers, of old Dost Mahomed Khan, has seen a good deal of the world. and is as likely as not to play an important part in Central Asia. Afghan fillibuster, free lance in the service of Uzbeg chieftains fighting for the Russians at the battle of Samarcand, a sub-colonel in the army of Turkestan, an idle and discontented hussar in the Czarina's Life Guards, the *protege* of the India Office, and the lion of one or two London drawing rooms, Iskender Khan is now off to fight his old protectors, and for all we know may win back for himself, some of these days, his father's dominions. He has an old quarrel to settle with the Russian. His fellow-officers never treated him as one of themselves, and the Afghan Sirdar hated them for it. By way of revenge he construed a refusal to give one of his followers the Order of Merit into an insult ; he challenged a superior officer, and the challenge being declined, swore to chastise him . Iskender Khan was accordingly put under arrest, resigned his appointment and retired to England, where the India Office gave him a small allowance,—£4,000 a year, says Terentyeff, but this is a large exaggeration. Iskender Khan, says Sir Henry Rawlinson (1874), "is a young man of considerable abilities and force of character, and may yet play a not unimportant part in the area of Afghan politics." He speaks French, Russian and English perfectly ; knows more about the intrigues that go in Central Asia, and about the strength of the Russians there than most men and lastly, he has proved himself a good soldier.—*Pioneer.*

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,— 30, 1877.

GENERAL.—Baboo Gossaindas Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpigoree, transferred to Bogra.

Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy B. A. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, allowed leave for two months.

Baboo Broju Mohun Roy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have temporary charge of the Kooshtea Division of the Naddea District.

Mr. H. F. Kean Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. J. S. Drummond.

Mr. Samuel Armstrong Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade *vice* Mr. H. F. J. Kean.

Mr. J. J. Livesay Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, *vice* Mr. J. S. Armstrong.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin Officiating Additional District and Session Judge Chittagong, to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade *vice*, J. J. Livesay.

Mr. McLaughlin will continue to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. H. S. Beadon Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

In Supersession of the orders of the 26th December 1876 Mr. H. Mosley C.S., allowed furlough for nineteen months with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. G. Easton of the Bengal Secretariat reported his departure from India on furlough on the 4th instant.

Baboo Rasamoy Dutt to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, Noakhally District.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 21st May 1877.

Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, having joined his appointment the unexpired portion of his leave, is cancelled.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Monghyr, acted as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. J. H. Rivett Carnack Opium Agent Benares reported his departure from India furlough.

POLICE.—Mr. B. Rattray Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Fifth Grade.

Mr. H. V. H. Roberts Assistant Superintendent of Police Palamow promoted to the First Grade of that class.

REGISTRATION.—Moulvi Mohamed Naqui Khan to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Sewan.

Moulvi Syed Ali Qasily Khan, Special Sub-Registrar of Monghyr, transferred to Durbhanga.

Mr. H. S. Thompson, to be Special Sub-Registrar of Monghyr.

Moulvi Monwar Ali, to be Sub-Registrar of Shergotty.

Baboo Soshi Bhusan Hazra, to be Sub-Registrar of Selimabad in Burdwan.

Baboo Kristo Hurry Bose Special Sub-Registrar Chittagong allowed leave without pay for two months and a sick leave for three months.

Mr. C. A. Samuells Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be Sub-Registrar of Dinagepore.

Mr. S. S. Jones Officiating Assistant Commissioner Hazaribargh, to be Sub-Registrar of that district. *vice* Mr. W. N. Campbell transferred.

EDUCATION.—Mr C. A. Saunells Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Dinagepore.

Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be a member of Hazareeburg District School Committee.

Mr, N. T. Rynes Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Betteah, obtained leave of absence for three months.

Mr. A. Elliot, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Motee-haree, to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent Bettiah, until further orders.

Mr, J. C. Sarkies Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent. Banares Agency allowed leave for one month.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Baney Madhub Tagore, allowed sick leave for two months

Mr. J. B. Baxter Medical Officer, Sandheads, allowed leave for one month,

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Kenneth Charles Raha, Resident Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Hospital, to act as Medical Officer at the Sandheads.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon, Benomally Pal, a Supernumerary at the Presidency to act as Resident Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon, Baney Madhub Doss, Bettiah allowed leave for one month.

Assistant Surgeon Nobin Chunder Ghose, to have Medical charge of the Charitable Dispensary, Bettiah.

Undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Assistant Surgeon	Kader Nath Sen.
,, ,,	Deno Nath Roy
,, ,,	Ragendra Nath Dey.
,, ,,	Akhoy Kumar Pain.
,, ,,	Gopal Chunder Chatterjee.
,, ,,	Kanai Lall Mullick,
,, ,,	Rammoy Roy.
,, ,,	Prokash Chunder Mookhopadhya.

MUNICIPAL.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election of Baboo Banko Behary Chatterjee as Vice-Chairman for the Municipality of Agurparah.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. H. D. Pearsall Executive Engineer, Workshop Division to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Delhee Bench and obtained powers of the Third Class Magistrate.

Dr. W. G. Clark, to be an Honorary Magistrate for Jamalpore Bench, Monghyr, and obtained powers of the Third Class Magistrate.

The following gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrates for the Rampore Beauleah Bench with powers of the Magistrate of the Third Class:

Baboo Ramchunder Chatterjee Head Master Normal School.
,, Baroda Gobind Sen, B.L. Pleader.
,, Kissoree Lall Sircar M.A.B.L. Pleader.

The following gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrate for Madaresepore Bench, with powers of a Third Class Magistrate:—

Baboo	Anund Chunder Bose Canoongo.
,,	Saroda Kant Sen, Sub-Inspector of Schools.
,,	Ananda Churn Chatterjee, Zemindar.
,,	Kasi Chunder Mazumdar, Talookdar.
,,	Haranunda Dhar Do
,,	Ananda Chundra Laskar Do
,,	Guniza Churn Mazumdar Do
,,	Sreenath Bose Do
,,	Ramnarain Guha Do
Moonshee	Khondakar Khadem Hossein Do
,,	Khondakar Sadat Hossein Do

Baboo Ashiny Coomar Guha B.L., to act as a Munsif of Diamond Harbor 24-Pergunnahs and is vested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, for the trial of suits cognizable to the amount of Rs. 50.

Baboo Sarut Chunder Mukerjee B. L., to officiate as Munsif of Hazipore in the district of Tirhoot.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Pal Second Subordinate Judge, Dacca, allowed leave for two months.

Baboo Abniash Chunder Mittre, Munsif of Bogra Rungpore having rejoined his appointment, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

P. W. D. Baboo Mohes Chunder Bose Accountant Fourth Grade attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, allowed leave of absence for one year.

Colonel F. T. Haig R. E, Chief Engineer, First Class, Irrigation Branch, is granted privilege leave for two months and three-days.

Advertisements.

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Also three Sub-Overseers on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem each and a fixed allowance of Rs. 60. Preference will be given to those who have passed the prescribed examination in some duly Authorized College and who possess experience of works in this country. These appointments will take effect from the 1st October next.

E. J. BARTON,
Chairman.
Road Cess Committee,
Backergunge.

Barisal the 28th May 1877.

NOTICE.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3. Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P M. For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

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A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall this day at 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

The Chairman to submit for consideration petition from certain tollah mehters applying for licenses under Sections 242 and 243 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

2. The Chairman to submit for consideration application from Baboo Issen Chunder Dass for having the Bye-lane off Putoeatollah Lane called after him, and Memo, by the Commissioners of Ward No. 9 suggesting that the lane be named "Chintamony Dass' Lane."

3. The Chairman to submit for consideration application from the inhabitants of Brindabun Pal's 1st Lane, suggesting that the lane be named "Mohendro Bose's Lane," to which the Commissioners of the Ward (No. 1) have no objection.

4. The Chairman to submit for consideration a proposal for extension of Roy Bagan Street, the entire cost of which Baboo Issen Chunder Chuckerbutty has undertaken to defray.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

প্রাচীন কবি সংগ্রহ।

হরু ঠাকুর, রামবসু, কৃষ্ণমোহন ভট্টাচার্য্য প্রভৃতি প্রসিদ্ধ কবিগণের রচিত গীত সমূহ ধরতা উত্তর পালটা ইত্যাদি ক্রমে নিবেশিত শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কর্ত্তৃক সংকলিত ও প্রকাশিত। মূল্য এক টাকা ডাক মাশুল ৵০ ব্রিটিস ইণ্ডিয়ান এসোসিয়েসন হাউস নং ১৮ ব্রিটিস ইণ্ডিয়ান ইষ্ট্রিট এবং ভবানীপুর সুবরবন প্রেসের ম্যানেজারের নিকট প্রাপ্য।

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For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
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Missirpokhar, Benares.

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I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¼th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * *

Burnesnw rjmookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

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This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

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HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

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I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly sent me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate

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